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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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17 October 1985

## USSR REPORT

### POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VAYNO ADDRESS ON 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET RULE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee:  
"Those Who Art True to the Chosen Path"]

[Text] Expressing the will of the people, the deputies of the State Duma newly elected after the June revolution proclaimed Estonia a Soviet Socialist Republic exactly 45 years ago.

The Red Banner of October had been raised again over our land, and this time forever. With the restoration of Soviet power in the republic, those ideas, for the triumph of which the proletariat of Estonia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, selflessly fought on the barricades of the First Russian Revolution, confidently followed behind Lenin in the stormy year of 1917, defended with weapons in hand a just cause during the days of the Estland Labor Commune, and stirred up rebellions during the years of the bourgeois dictatorship, had been realized. The path to victory in the summer of 1940 was thorny and very difficult. However, even the most difficult trials did not break the will of the revolutionaries--thousands of them gave up their lives and languished in prisons, and even new detachments of fighters arose in their place. The workers of Estonia, headed by the communists and true to the spirit of the Great October, had stood their ground and restored the power of the Soviets in spite of everything.

Let us recall once again how it was. On 21 June 1940, the people who had risen up had swept away the rotted-through bourgeois regime. In the elections to the new State Duma, almost 93 percent of the voters cast their votes for the candidates of the Union of the Laboring People of Estonia. The people did not want to live in the old manner; they wished to be the true masters in their land and to work freely in the fraternal union of the Soviet peoples. Fulfilling this will, the deputies of the Duma adopted the decree on the entry of the young and only just proclaimed Soviet Republic into the membership of the Soviet Union. On 6 August, the USSR Supreme Soviet complied with the request, and Estonia became an integral part of the first country of victorious socialism in the world.



Our people were able to start the construction of a new life. And this construction was begun. The land became the property of the state, and as a result of the land reform, 50,000 farm laborers [batraki] and poor peasants [bednyaki] received land allotments and some 26,000 small landowners received additional pieces. The banks, plants and factories were nationalized. The Soviet government provided industry with the necessary raw materials and supplies and guaranteed orders. Only a very short time had passed, and the recent unemployment came to be remembered as if it had been a nightmare. The fee for studying in secondary school was abolished, and students began to receive a stipend. Everything became just as it was in the other republics of the country. Probably expressing the general mood of the people best of all, our literary classical writer Fridebert Tuglas said [the following] about this time in his message to the 4th Congress of the Estonian Communist Party: "We are not alone, and we are not going along an uncharted path. Before us is the great experience of the Soviet Union.... We are organically bound up with this society, and our united, spiritual blood ties will become more and more intensive."

But a short period of time was allotted to our people for socialist transformations--the Great Patriotic War began. In two weeks fascist tanks and guns were rumbling in the Estonian land. In undertaking the war, Hitler brought forth a plan to pit the Soviet peoples against each other. Thus it would be easier for him to capture our country. But these insidious schemes were not realized. Something totally different occurred. During the difficult, complex time when the class struggle was far from completed in our small republic, the majority of the people rallied even more closely around the Communist Party. During the years of the war, more than 10,000 troops, workers on the home front and citizens of Soviet Estonia joined the party's ranks.

The Soviet people endured the most difficult trial in history with honor. It could not have been otherwise--confidence in the rightness of their cause helped to overcome any difficulties. The Soviet people carried the day. The soldiers of the Estonian rifle corps made their contribution to the crushing defeat of the enemy. Near Velikiye Luki, Novosokolniki, Nevel, the Syrve isthmus and Courland are many communal graves where Russians, Ukrainians, Estonians, Belorussians, the sons of many peoples and the soldiers of one army are sleeping together in eternal rest. Our everlasting friendship was made fast by their holy blood.

We will never forget how the aid of friends helped us to restore the national economy which had been destroyed by the war. Only eight days after the liberation, a train with foodstuffs and equipment had arrived in Tallinn from Leningrad. It was the gift of a city which itself had only recently broken through the circle of the blockade and needed everything acutely. It was a generous gift of one people to another. And the workers of Estonia responded to the concern with self-sacrificing labor: by 1946 industrial production had exceeded the pre-war level. And now the republic's industry produces as much output during only a week as during the entire year of 1940. Such is the result of our labor of yesterday and today, and of the great friendship of the Soviet peoples.

A diversified industry, an intensive agricultural economy and a high educational and cultural level characterize modern Estonia. There are about half a million workers now in the republic--fourfold more than during the years of the bourgeois government. An industrial republic, which occupies a stable place in the all-union economic structure, has grown out of the former agrarian country. Machine building and metal working, and light industry such as textile, sewn goods and footwear enterprises, are being developed. A modern large-scale chemical industry, which practically did not exist earlier, has been created. Mighty power stations, which are the first ones in the world which operate on shales, are providing energy to the entire north-west of the country. It is possible to encounter our trading and fishery ships in distant maritime expanses.

Everything that we have at our disposal today is the result of the joint work of all the Soviet peoples. The workers, engineers and scientists of Russia, of the Ukraine, of Belorussia and of other republics of the country have invested their experience and their craftsmanship into our plants, mines and power stations. A good half of the industrial output being produced by us is manufactured from imported raw materials. We receive metal, cotton, gasoline and synthetic materials from various regions of the country. Walking excavators arrive in Estonia from Sverdlovsk, tractors from Minsk and Khardov, and automobiles from Moscow and Gorkiy. Very likely there is no such city on the map of the country where the threads of our everyday and dependable economic ties are not extended. And today it is natural for us. But 45 years ago there was nothing like it, and a vital economic organism still had to be created practically in an empty place. And it was created.

Science greatly assisted in the development of industry. Today it has indeed become a productive force. A national Academy of Sciences with a network of institutes and research bases has been created under the Soviet regime. Higher educational and branch science is getting stronger, solving many of the urgent problems of the intensification of the national economy. Estonian scientists are successfully participating in tens of large-scale all-union scientific and technical programs, and through their research they are emerging on a first-rate level.

Now, when the party has brought forward the strategic task of a reorganization of the country's economy on the basis of the achievements of progressive engineering and technology, the role of science in the life of society is growing more and more. Great work for an acceleration of scientific and technical progress is taking place, and there is much to be done here by all of us.

Enormous changes have occurred in the Estonian village during the 45 years. Some 300 large-scale farms have been created in the place of the 144,000 small and separated farmsteads [khutori]. Twofold more agricultural products are being produced in the republic than during the bourgeois years, although a third less people are now engaged in agriculture. The yield of our fields has grown threefold, and the yield of milk per cow twofold. Soviet Estonia is outstripping many developed capitalist countries in the intensity of agriculture and in the per capita production of basic types of products. And, indeed, we have far from reached the limits of development.

In bourgeois Estonia, as is characteristic for all capitalistic countries, an obvious tendency towards a stratification of the peasantry and an increase of the degree of its economic inequality was traced. But now totally different principles are being established. We are striving to improve the lagging farms and to bring them up to the level of the progressive ones, and we are helping those who are working in objectively worse conditions. With the creation of rayon agro-industrial associations and the republic Agro-Industrial Association, the process of levelling out on the management level has been markedly accelerated. All of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses are operating with a profit and we have more and more strong "millionaire" farms. And when there are good profits, then people live better and work with a better frame of mind.

Socialism has awakened the deep creative forces of our people and promoted remarkable workers and masters of their trade. Who today does not know the names of brigade-leader Valeriy Liyv from "Talleks" or turner Pavel Goryunov from the Instrument Making Plant? Or the dairy girls Asta Romanovski and Leyda Peyps? Or the miner Endel' Paap and the weaver Linda Kleynsepp? Labor has elevated all of them.

We have also achieved much in the area of culture during the 45 years. Never before in Estonia were there so many people with a higher education and such a number of engineers, doctors, teachers, and agronomists. Never before were there such enormous editions of books and newspapers. Never before was there such an interest in the theatre and music and fine arts. Tens and hundreds of thousands of people among us are engaged in independent artistic creativity, moreover on the highest professional level. Socialism has liberated the spiritual life of the people, enriched it with new colors, and opened up an expanse for wide international intercourse.

This is also our enormous achievement.

Today we have a public holiday, the day of the birth of the republic. Our cities and villages, and especially the capital of the republic, are in a colorful attire. Indeed the Festival of Song and Dance, which is dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War and to the 45th Anniversary of the Estonian SSR, is still going on in Tallinn.

Numerous guests from all the ends of the country have arrived here for the holiday. They came in order to share our joy and to intertwine their songs to our wreath of songs, which has become still more colorful and richer from it.

During these festive days, we all can experience and understand once again how great and inspirational is the power of the friendship of the Soviet peoples, and how correct that path is which was chosen by our people in 1940. And we will always be true to that path.

Compliments of the season, dear comrades!



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MINISTRIES SCORED IN BELOV ADDRESS TO TAJIK BURO

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Jul 85 p 1.

[Unsigned article: "In the Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee"]

[Text] In an expanded meeting, the Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee examined the problem concerning the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Tajik SSR in the first half of the year and of the socialist obligations for the current year. It was noted that the republic's party, soviet and economic organs, being guided by the decisions of the March and April (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, have strengthened organizational and mass political work for the mobilization of the workers for the achievement of high tempos for the development of the economy and for the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations. In the first half of the current year, plans for the volume and tempos of the growth of industrial production, for the purchases of meat, eggs and wool, and for the basic indicators of the operation of transportation and communications have been overfulfilled. Labor productivity has been raised. The solution of social problems has been improved somewhat.

At the same time it was emphasized at the meeting that certain party committees, ispolkoms of local Soviets, and leaders of ministries and departments have not secured high tempos for the growth of production in individual branches of the national economy. This has led to a serious lag for many indicators. Contract obligations for deliveries have not been fulfilled in industry, and every fifth enterprise has not coped with the plan for the sale of products and every third one with the growth of labor productivity.

The number of such lagging enterprises within the structure of the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry, of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and of Rural Construction is significant. A lag has been allowed to occur by individual enterprises of union subordination. The fulfillment of plans for the introduction of fixed capital and housing, for the assimilation of capital investments, for the volume of retail trade turnover, and for the sale of consumer services has not been secured.

During the course of the discussion, it was noted that there are substantial shortcomings and oversights in the agro-industrial complex. The six-month



plan for the procurements of milk has not been fulfilled. In comparison with last year, many farms have decreased the production of meat, milk, eggs and wool. The total head of cows, sheep and goats has been reduced, and the productivity of the cattle has decreased.

There are many serious shortcomings in the operation of transport organizations, of municipal services enterprises, and of trade and consumer services. The struggle for the saving of material and fuel and power resources is being conducted poorly.

At the meeting it was indicated that certain party committees and soviet and agricultural organs still are not deeply investigating the processes occurring in the economy; and they are feebly increasing the responsibility of leaders for the fulfillment of plans and obligations, for the development of technical progress, and for the creation of conditions of intolerance towards violators of state and labor discipline.

The Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee has determined the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs for the completion of the annual plan and of the five-year plan as a whole. In the decree adopted concerning this problem, the Central Committee obliged the party's obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations, the ispolkoms of local Soviets and ministries and departments to analyze thoroughly and critically the activity of each enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz in the first half of the year, to reveal the reasons for a lag, and to carry out measures for the elimination of shortcomings, for an acceleration of the development of production and for the unconditional fulfillment of planned targets. It is important to prepare all branches of the national economy for work in the conditions of the winter period.

Having noted that the collegia and leaders of the Ministries of Construction (E. N. Mikirtychev), Highway Construction and Maintenance (I. I. Usmanov), Trade (O. K. Katayev), Consumer Services (A. T. Kasymova), Tadzhiipotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Societies] (A. G. Gazibekov), and the Tadzhiikgidroenergostroy Trust (S. N. Niyazov) still have not reorganized their work in light of the new demands of the party, the Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee has required them to adopt urgent measures for a radical improvement of affairs, for an efficient utilization of capacities and resources for the fulfillment of the plan for 1985 and of socialist obligations, and for the creation of a solid base for a successful start of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee has obliged the Commission for the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers (A. N. Maksumov), the Ministries of Agriculture (A. B. Tyuryayev), Fruit and Vegetable Industry (A. K. Anvarov), Procurement (S. K. Prokopenko), Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] (A. M. Babyev), other ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, and party and soviet organs in the local areas to develop and carry out measures for an increase of the total head and productivity of livestock and of the production of meat, milk and eggs;

and to guarantee the complete readiness and efficient utilization of equipment and an acceleration of the tempos of the harvesting and procurement of agricultural products, and to adopt all necessary measures for an increase of the procurements of feeds and for a raising of their quality.

Attention was directed especially at an increase of the responsibility of the leaders of all ranks for the assigned portion of work, and for the fates of the plans and socialist obligations of branches and labor collectives in the concluding year of the five-year plan.

The editorial staffs of the republic's newspapers, TadjhikTA, and the Tajik SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been charged to cover systematically and thoroughly the course of the socialist competition for the achievement of high indicators in all spheres of production and for a fitting greeting of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and of the 20th Congress of the Tajik CP. It is essential to propagandize more widely the experience of progressive collectives, and to subject the present shortcomings and oversights to criticism severely and in principle.

The Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee determined measures for an improvement of the utilization of club institutions and sport facilities. It was noted that the organs of culture and of sports and the trade union and komsomol committees still are not fully utilizing the available material base in the business of communist indoctrination, of the organization of leisure time, and of the development of the creative abilities and physical tempering of the population. The party's obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Tajik SSR Ministry of Culture, the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, the Tajik SSR Trade Unions Council, the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Tajikistan, the ministries and departments and the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies have been charged to analyze thoroughly the activity of cultural and educational institutions and of sport facilities, and to work out measures which will guarantee their efficient utilization.

Institutions of culture and sports should become support centers of party organizations in political and indoctrinational work among workers and promote an increase of their labor and social activity in the solution of the problems of the republic's socioeconomic development. It is essential to raise the demands on leading cadres for the organization of a rich-leisure time for the population and for personal participation in cultural educational and mass physical culture work.

The buro examined the question about the practical work of the reports (otchet) of communists in primary party organizations, about raising their responsibility and vanguard role in production and in social life, and about strengthening the monitoring of the activity of each member of the party.

Measures for an improvement of the work of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Trade in the studying of the demand for consumer goods were also examined.

The Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee also adopted decisions in a number of other questions concerning the development of the republic.

Yu. P. Belov, the second secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee, gave a speech at the enlarged meeting of the buro.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR OFFICIALS CRITICIZE LAG IN ALCOHOL LAW ENFORCEMENT

BSSR Supreme Soviet Meets

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet met under the chairmanship of I. Ye. Polyakov. The question of the work of local soviets of peoples deputies of the Gomel Oblast in carrying out the decisions of party organs and laws in force on strengthening the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism was discussed. It was noted that local soviets of peoples deputies of the oblast and their executive committees are carrying out a certain amount of organizational work and implementing measures for the practical implementation of these decisions and laws.

It was emphasized at the session, however, that the oblispolkom does not delve deeply into the work of the executive committees of subordinate soviets and does not direct their activity sufficiently towards ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the requirements of the party organs and laws for the struggle with drunkenness. The measures cited are enforced unsatisfactorily in a number of rayons and cities. The struggle with heavy drinking is not conducted with the necessary organization and consistency.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet required the oblispolkom to take decisive measures to eliminate the existing deficiencies. It was proposed to be more exacting towards the executive committees and executives of departments and directorates, to involve the deputies, permanent commissions of the soviets and the aktiv more broadly in the work, take measures for improving the activity of the commissions for the struggle with heavy drinking and to insure the unconditional performance of the functions assigned to them.

Instructions were given to take measures ensuring the establishment of order in trade with alcoholic beverages everywhere and the constant reduction in their sales and to improve prophylactic work, paying special attention to strengthening propaganda for anti-alcoholic legislation, to developing the movement of the organized workers and the population by place of residence for temperance, exemplary public order and a highly civilized way of life.



At the session the question of the work of the Pinsk city soviet of peoples deputies on the international indoctrination of the population and activizing their political and labor work was discussed. It was noted that the city soviet conducts significant work on further improving activity in the light of the requirements of the April and July (1985) plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, on fulfilling the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies for further developing the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the USSR and for the international indoctrination of the workers," on improving organizational and political work and on celebrating the 27th Congress of the CPSU in a worthy manner. Varied forms and methods of work are being used.

As the same time it was noted that the executive committee of the city soviet itself does not display the necessary exactingness towards the executives of economic organs, enterprises and organizations for the state of indoctrinational work and the establishment of a healthy moral climate in the workforce, for observing labor and plan discipline and contractual obligations. At enterprises and in organizations unproductive expenditures, losses from defective production and labor turnover are still great

It was proposed to adopt additional measure for improving all organizational and political-indoctrination work.

A number of other questions were considered at the session.

#### Party Buro Holds Meeting

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] At its regular session the Buro of the CPB [Communist Party of Belorussia] Central Committee heard the reports of the BSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Minister A. F. Kryukov) and the BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry (Minister I. A. Starovskaya) on work in improving the economic mechanism in the conditions of the economic experiment. It was emphasized that the collegia and party buros of the ministries cited are slow in reorganizing their activity and the work of the branches in the course of implementing the large scale economic experiment. The technical reequipping of enterprises, many of which permitted a reduction in the productivity of labor, a decrease in output and an increase in the cost of production, is going on at a slow rate. The assortment and quality of products is slow to improve.

At the session the measures presented by the BSSR Council of Ministers for increasing production of building materials, articles and structural elements in the republic for sale to the public and for improving the trade in these items were approved. In the twelfth five-year plan provision is made for an increase in the output of building materials, articles and structural elements for the needs of the public. A further expansion was indicated for the network of stores and outlets distributing these items.

The Buro of the CPB Central Committee heard the reports of the first secretary of the Mogilev obkom of the CPB, V. S. Leonov, and of the chairman of the oblispolkom, A. A. Yanovich, on serious deficiencies in the area of the decrees of the party and government on strengthening the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that the struggle with this socially dangerous evil in the labor force is being conducted unsystematically, without the necessary organization and consistency. As previously in the oblast, a significant number of crimes, violations of public order and labor discipline are committed because of heavy drinking.

The Buro of the Mogilev obkom of the CPB and the ispolkom of the Mogilev oblast Soviet of people's deputies were severely reprimanded for permitting formalism and unsatisfactory work in ensuring the fulfillment of the decisions of the party and government on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The Collegium of the BSSR Ministry of Trade and the managing board of Belkoopsoyuz [Cooperative Union of the Belorussian SSR] were warned about their responsibility for ensuring the observance by subordinate enterprises and organizations of the established procedures for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

A decree of the CPB Central Committee, the BSSR Council of Ministers, Belsovprof [Belorussian Council of Trade Unions] and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Belorussia on the further development and improvement of tourist services for the public in the republic in the years 1986-1990 and for the period up to the year 2000 was adopted.

As the session of the Buro of the CPB Central Committee certain other questions of the activity of the republic party organizations were discussed.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY SHORTCOMINGS DETAILED IN IMPLEMENTING S&T

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Organization and Technical Progress"]

[Text] Each party congress is a summit from which open new horizons for our society's development. The 27th Party Congress will also take its special place in the history of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Its significance is defined by the character of the contemporary era and by the novelty and scale of the tasks set before our country. This gives all pre-congress work an unique coloring.

The foremost concern of party organizations is to bring the decisions of the April 1985 Central Committee Plenum and the materials of the CPSU Central Committee conference on the questions of scientific-technical progress to every communist and every Soviet person and to accomplish that which is aimed for without shake-up (paskachna). The time demands intensive and multifaceted work—political, economic, organizatorial and ideos-theoretical. This time must also be filled with daring thought and must give full play to initiative and creativity.

Special demands are made on primary party organizations. They are the ones who operate where party decisions are translated into the language of practice and become embodied in concrete matters. Successes and shortcoming, reserves and unused opportunities are more visible to them. It is important to profoundly analyze what has been done. Here is not the place for applause and unrestrained praises or for attempts to hide the essence of the matter behind general deliberations. Positive experience must be collected grain by grain, shortfalls and negligence must be uncovered boldly and workable paths for improving matters must be outlined.

The introduction of new equipment at the Rakke livestock farm has radically altered the situation in the animal husbandry section of the Sovkhoz imeni R. Pyalson. A shortage of workers was acutely felt on neighboring farms: this sharply reduced results in the work of the milkmaids and the productivity of livestock remained low. The new modern equipment, whose introduction the party organization of the sovkhoz took under its supervision, made it possible to obtain significantly more milk and of better quality from the same cows. Yields of milk on this farm (animals from

nearby farms were also transferred to it) grew by 1,500 kilograms and now amount to about 4,700 kilograms a year. Let's add that young educated people are readily going to work on the modern farm and the cadres problem has vanished into thin air. That's what the introduction of more modern equipment does!

At a recent republic gathering of the party-economic aktiv it was noted that the realization of large-scale tasks and the reorientation of the national economy onto an intensive path of development will also require profound changes in the style and methods of party work and a raising of the involvement and responsibility of communists.

Just what are the tasks of the primary party organizations on which they must concentrate their attention? They are the intensification of the national economy, the basic acceleration of scientific-technical progress, achievement of the highest world level of labor productivity and improvement of planning and management. As before, the problems of the struggle against bad management and waste and for discipline and order are pressing.

The question of strengthening discipline must be raised and solved within a broad plan. A high standard of production and strict technological discipline, on which the level of quality of manufactured articles directly depends, and exact fulfillment by enterprises of plans for deliveries of output and, of course, labor discipline go into this. But the starting point in the struggle for the assertion of such discipline is to have high demands on people, on supervisory personnel and on all links in the political system from top to bottom.

The forms of party influence on the acceleration of the pace of scientific-technical progress are varied. These include strengthening the party nucleus in brigades and having leading specialists and shop chiefs and all those on whom technical progress depends report at sessions of the party committee or party buro. The techno-economic councils attached to the Tallin, Narva and Tartu party gorkoms, which are actively promoting progress, have shown themselves to good advantage. However, in the republic there is not now one techno-economic council attached to a rural party raykom. Yet such a council could, by its recommendations, give practical help to farms and their party organizations in overcoming lags and in defining promising paths for increasing production.

In the republic 561 commissions which monitor administrative activity to speed up scientific-technical progress are now operating. However, far from all are really effective. These are the party commissions of the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura combine, of the machinery plant imeni I. Lauristin, of the Dvigatel plant and others. The activists stressed that in several rayons these kind of commissions have not been created at all or operate sluggishly and without initiative.

Competition is a powerful linchpin in the realization of the tasks undertaken. It allows deep reserves to be uncovered and brought into action, innovative approaches to matters to be developed and the connections



between scientific and production collectives and the creation of integrated creative brigades and groups, to which the most difficult sections are entrusted, have become popular. Competition between specialists on the basis of personal creative plans, which is closely linked with the modernization of technology, the automation and mechanization of manual labor and the improvement of labor organization, is also being practiced ever more widely. Is it necessary to go about proving how important are party support for such initiatives or concern that the creative potential of specialists and all innovators be more fully realized?

While giving priority to fundamentally new, really revolutionary, scientific-technical solutions which are capable of increasing labor productivity many times, we are obliged to concern ourselves constantly about raising the quality of the labor force. Only having united both these processes is it possible to achieve in practice the intensive management of the economy. Nonetheless, growth in worker skills has still far from everywhere become the constant concern of party organizations. Roughly 45 percent of workers who completed questionnaires in the course of an all-union study of the urban population noted that their existing wage category was conferred on them more than five years ago. And among these almost 30 percent indicated that their category hadn't changed in more than ten years. Such a situation can scarcely be termed normal.

Let's get a grasp of the materials of the recent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The party persistently struggles so that the colossal resources of our economy are more fully and efficiently utilized. And here one cannot get along without fulfilling the main ideological task--nurturing an proprietary attitude toward any matter being performed. It is appropriate to consider this well now that the campaign season during which reports are heard and candidates elected has begun in the republic. It is important, in this responsible period, that the whole set of questions of scientific-technical progress be subjected to profound self-critical analysis so that communists work out effective measures for the realization of party directives.

Today, the main efforts of party organizations are directed at the successful completion of the year's targets and those of the 11th five year plan as a whole. Communists make known the opportunities and specific paths for the growth of production and for raising the economy's efficiency and strengthen order and discipline. In this is a pledge worthy of the 27th Party Congress.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UPCOMING REPORT, ELECTION MEETINGS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word lead editorial entitled "We Must Strictly Implement Party Policy" which points out that report and election meetings for party groups and shop party organizations will be held in August and September; primary party organizations in September up to November; city and rayon party committees in November and December; and oblast party committees in December and January. During this period over 63,000 meetings, including 18,500 party group, 24,000 shop party organization, and 21,000 primary party organization meetings will be held. The basic focus of these meetings will be trained on analyzing implementation of directives of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Meetings will help to increase internal party democracy, healthy criticism, activism, vanguardism, and accountability, and to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Party committees still have not placed adequate leadership over lower links. For example there's a large gap between the number of industrial production, construction, and animal husbandry brigades and the number of party groups and shop party organizations. Party committees should focus on party organizations of ministries and agencies. Higher management is permitting shortcomings in the work of enterprises and organizations of numerous sectors through excessive paperwork and formalism. City, rayon and oblast party committees should analyze the situation in industry, construction, agriculture, and other fields, pinpoint causes of shortcomings, and demand the responsible officials correct them. Party committee conferences should review how they have carried out the directives of the 16th Plenum, discuss the problem of increasing political and ideological education, and outline measures to step up the fight against violations of ethical norms, drunkenness, and every form of disorder. Officials must not permit a repetition of past errors in the formation of election organs. Representatives of higher election organs should participate in all meetings. However, their function is not to run these meetings, but to meet with party organizations beforehand, discuss their work, and help overcome any problems they have. The goal is to elect responsible, self-sacrificing, demanding, and loyal people.

### UZBEK PARTY COMMITTEES MUST INCREASE LEADERSHIP OVER KOMSOMOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial entitled "Courage of Youth" which

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notes that the political maturity, militancy, and activism of komsomols depends on the level of party leadership placed over their activities. Party organizations have the task of instilling in youth a Marxist-Leninist worldview, class consciousness, lofty ideological conviction, loyalty to party work and the Homeland, and intolerance toward bourgeois ideology. However, some party organizations are not fully carrying out this task. Recently, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro reviewed the work of the Samarkand Obkom with regard to improving its leadership over komsomols. The obkom buro's attention was directed to a number of shortcomings in its work and to the need to remain in touch with the concerns of youth. The Soviet people are understandably anxious about the fate of today's youth. Their anxiety is connected to concern for the peace and preservation of life on earth. It is very important that youth get involved in the fight for peace, freedom, and socioeconomic progress. One of the most urgent tasks of party committees is to instill in youth communist conviction and an activist attitude.

#### UZBEK PARTY STUDIES STATISTICS GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 12 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word editorial entitled "The Effectiveness of Party Studies" which discusses work being carried out in the republic to develop party political and economic studies. In the school year being completed oblast and city party committees operated nearly 1,700 young communist schools, 11,000 Marxist-Leninist fundamentals schools, 12,500 scientific communism schools, 1,400 theoretical and methodological seminars, over 600 schools for party economics and ideological activists, and 16 Marxist-Leninist Universities. Some 800,000 people took part, an increase of 74,000 over the previous year. The number of those who studied problems of CPSU history and party construction increased by 19.5 percent; students of economic and agrarian problems by 16 percent; and students of current problems of ideological education work and the international ideological struggle by 50 percent.

#### KHOREZM OBKOM CHIEF ON WORK WITH CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by M. Khudayberganov, First Secretary of the Khorezm Oblast Party Committee, entitled "Feeling of Responsibility" in which he discusses improvements and unresolved problems in the obkom's work with cadres. In the year since the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee the obkom has done considerable work to improve the atmosphere and eliminate negative phenomena. The obkom focused on strengthening all sections with skilled cadres, increasing their responsibility for assigned work, placing strict supervision over the execution of decisions, and improving the process of selecting and educating cadres. Party, soviet, state, and economic organs were purified of people who abused their positions. Officials who lost their authority through unacceptable behavior were removed from party and soviet organizations and firmly punished. People who engaged in eyewash, deception, theft, bribery, and accumulation of personal property were criminally prosecuted. In the latter category were numerous leaders of Zagothlopkoprom and chairmen of kolkhozes. Special attention was paid to strengthening law and order organs. Some 240 communists and komsomols were placed in internal affairs organs. Principled, objective, and healthy



criticism--such as that provided by the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro--has been extremely useful in correcting errors and shortcomings. At the same time it should be pointed out that intrigue and demagoguery under the guise of criticism cannot be tolerated. Arousing suspicion or mistrust in a collective or damaging the reputation of a leader is very harmful to work. At the present time the oblast has a large detachment of experienced and knowledgeable cadres who have helped workers meet a variety of plans. But there are a number of enterprises violating plan and contract discipline and producing worthless goods. These enterprises are slow or apathetic about commissioning new equipment and mastering new techniques, with the result that labor productivity is low and product costs high. There are numerous unactivated reserves in agriculture. In 1984 the volume of cotton fiber production increased by 2.23 percent over the previous year, but the cotton production plan was not met, and the machine harvesting plan was met by only 37 percent. To meet these goals in 1985 will require a responsible approach from all cadres. However there are still leaders who try to cover up shortcomings and engage in false accounting, eyewash, and theft. The obkom has taken steps to deal with such leaders. The obkom buro is supervising how party committees work with cadres and concentrating on educating young leaders.

#### ANDIZHAN OBKOM'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by M. Muhitdinov, secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee, entitled "Practical, Substantive, Effective" in which he discusses obkom improvements in working with cadres and carrying out ideological work. Oblast party organizations are paying special attention to instilling in workers a communist attitude toward labor, increasing the effectiveness of single political days, introducing new customs, and eliminating vestiges of the past. Much work has been done to systematize lecture propaganda. The group of lecturers under party committees forms the nucleus of cadres working in this area. More than 10,000 lecturers under the oblast organization of the Znaniye Society closely assist them in propagandizing foreign and domestic policies and the Soviet way of life. However, there are still cases of formalism, harangueing, superficiality, and campaigning in this work. There are also numerous shortcomings in the field of atheistic education. The continued existence of people who are not free from the influence of religion is a consequence of the failure of party organizations to take full advantage of existing possibilities to improve ideological work. Moreover, certain leaders take little part in political education measures, such as single political days. These days are a valuable means of consulting with the masses, and demonstrate that their circle of interests is very broad: 28 percent of the questions asked by workers at these days concern the party's socioeconomic policy, 33 percent concern production problems, and 21 percent concern issues of international affairs. Such positive measures must be continued. Party organizations must critically assess their work in the ideological field and take steps to eliminate the superficiality and pomposity which were roundly condemned by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.



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## TASHKENT OBKOM PLENUM STRESSES CADRE POLICY FLAWS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Nabikhojayev and H. Abdusamatov entitled "The Basic Link of Party Work" in which they report on the topics discussed at the plenum of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, at which obkom first secretary T.A. Alimov spoke on serious shortcomings in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Since the 16th Plenum of the republic party organization the obkom has taken party and administrative punitive measures against leaders who failed to follow the party path or observe Leninist leadership styles and methods. In the last six months 28 secretaries of rayon and city party committees, 44 chairmen and deputy chairmen of rayon and city executive committees, and 45 leaders of enterprises, organizations, and farms have been replaced. However, some sections still have not been adequately strengthened. People without initiative or a sense of responsibility, most of them elevated through nepotism, still work in certain places. Various city and rayon party committees are complacent toward errors and flaws in working with cadres. For example, the obkom buro reviewed the gross violations of the law regarding allotment of apartments by Tashkent soviets. The Tashkent Gorkom and local raykom secretaries were fully aware of this situation, but did nothing to correct it. Moreover, the former chairman of the gorispolkom V. Kozimov continues to serve as a member of the gorkom. Another problem is that cadres are being replaced too frequently in the oblast. In the last four years nearly 80 percent of officials in the obkom nomenclature in industrial enterprises, 90 percent in construction, and all in trade, transport, and municipal services have been replaced. In one recent period one tenth of the leaders of industrial enterprises were removed from their posts for criminal actions or defective work. Oblast, city and rayon party committees observed their conduct and did nothing to control it, and are thus partially responsible for this situation.

## KASHKADARYA OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES OUSTED LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by M. Karomov entitled "We Must Increase Responsibility" in which he reports on the proceedings of the plenum of the Kashkadarya Oblast Party Committee. Obkom first secretary N.T. Turapov addressed the problem of the officials removed from their posts for incompetency or ethical impurity since the 16th Plenum of the republic party organization. In 1984 and the first three months of 1985 3 secretaries and 8 department chiefs of the obkom, 26 secretaries of city and rayon party committees, 4 deputy chairmen and a secretary of the oblispolkom, 12 chairmen of city and rayon executive committees, 27 chiefs of oblast organizations, and 99 of oblast, city, and rayon party committees removed for abuse of position. The 19th Plenum of the republic party organization reviewed the case of former first secretary of the Karshi Gorkom Ya. A. Iliadin, determined he had violated Leninist norms of party life and strained relations with the party organization, and expelled him. His replacement V. A. Lozitskiy said at the plenum that the gorkom had taken steps to purify the party committee of communists and leaders who had disgraced their positions through impure actions and morality. However, there are still leaders in place who cannot carry out plans or increase production,

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and primary party organizations are complacent toward their shortcomings. In addition the ranks must be rid of leaders entrenched in outdated work styles. The obkom should consistently confer with the gorkom in the selection and placement of cadres. Plenum participants also criticized those who violate the CPSU Rules and party ethical standards, and revealed that various party organizations have attempted to cover up negative situations. Other problems discussed were the need to increase the militancy of primary party organizations, improve work with complaints of workers, and eliminate the numerous deficiencies in work with women cadres. Uzbek CP Central Committee secretary Ye. A. Aytmurotov spoke at the plenum.

#### SYRDARYA OBKOM PLENUM REVIEWS CADRE POLICY FLAWS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by A. Umarov entitled "In a Spirit of Principled Criticism" in which he reports on the topics discussed at the Syrdarya Oblast Party Committee plenum, at which obkom first secretary spoke about continued shortcomings in work with cadres which were criticized at the 19th Plenum of the republic party organization. Despite the fact that 40 leaders in the nomenclature of oblast, city, and rayon party committees were removed last year some party committees have continued to be slack in rebuilding their work, which brings serious harm to attempts to develop production. Deficiencies are rampant in oblast agricultural organs and farms. Last year the oblast failed to meet cotton, meat and dairy plans because rayon party committees have not rebuilt their work to the level of current demand, display insufficient demandingness toward cadres, and fail to consider the opinions of collectives before appointing local leaders. Last year party committees received 483 letters expressing disappointment with leaders and revealing violations of discipline and abuses of position. Although steps were taken against those guilty of such acts as theft, eyewash, and nepotism, there are still people in rayon positions that need to be dealt with. The 19th Plenum also severely criticized the Syrdaryo Obkom for its work with women cadres. The fact is there is not a single woman among first and second secretaries of city and rayon party committees, sovkhos directors, or enterprise leaders. Plenum participants discussed this problem, as well as the frequent replacement of leaders in some rayons which points to poor judgment in selecting leaders. V.A. Golovin, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Security Committee, spoke at the plenum.

#### NAVOI OBKOM PLENUM FOCUSES ON CADRE POLICY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by A. Qorjovov entitled "Important Work Criterion" in which he reports on the proceedings of the plenum of the Navoi Oblast Party Committee. Obkom first secretary V. P. Yesin spoke on improvements made in cadre policy since the 16th Plenum of the republic party organization, and on continued shortcomings and disorder in this area. Oblast industry, agriculture, construction, and other sectors failed to meet a number of plans last year. Such failure is connected to defects in cadre policy. Some rayon and city party committees are negligent or haphazard in selecting cadres for leadership positions. There are far too few higher and secondary

educated specialists in oblast production, and sometimes specialists are placed out of their fields. Work with reserve cadres and women cadres must also be improved. Much work remains to be done in raising the ideological and political level of leaders, many of whom are weak in political knowledge and uninterested in scientific and technological advances. It is also unacceptable that certain communists are taking part in religious ceremonies. V. A. Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee, and V. V. Dorofeyev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum.

#### OFFICIALS MUST BE MORE RESPONSIVE TO CITIZENS' NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Rashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "Behavior and Attitudes" which notes that the newspaper's editorial office has been receiving citizens' petitions and complaints, about officials of some organizations and agencies who view their problems and needs with indifference or irresponsibility. Leaders who subject workers to an ordeal, ignore their petitions and complaints, or behave arrogantly, pompously, or rudely, were rightly condemned by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Leaders should go among the people, study their mood and spirit, help them resolve their problems, and show constant concern for them. There are serious shortcomings in the work of officials in the field or providing benefits and health services to mothers and childrens. Letters indicate insufficient attention to these areas is being paid in various oblasts and rayons. Officials must make it their priority to improve medical services to women and children, as well as to field workers.

#### OFFICIAL NEGLECT OF CITIZENS' LETTERS RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "Attention to the Letter is Attention to the People" which states that some party and soviet organizations procrastinate or take a bureaucratic approach in their dealings with workers' letters, and fail to take action in cases of eyewash, suppression of criticism, or indifference toward shortcomings. Some party and soviet organs, ministries, and agencies review petitions and complaints and receive citizens in a purely formal way. This is especially typical of the communications, health, consumer, and trade sectors. Officials must improve their work in this area, conduct Open Letter Days more frequently, schedule convenient reception hours, place strict supervision over petitions, reduce the number of repeated complaints, and eliminate paperwork and formalism. Meetings should be held to discuss these problems and to arrive at ways to resolve them. Party, soviet, and economic organs must take strict measures in regard to those who violate order in this work and conduct investigations of complaints more frequently. At the same time every effort should be made to expose and make accountable slanderers and provocateurs and those who write anonymous letters that make false accusations.

#### UZBEK COMMITTEES REMINDED OF DUTIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word editorial entitled "Loyalty to Party Duty"



which discusses the obligations of party committees. Decisions of the Uzbek CP Central Committee have sharply increased the level of organizational and political work and the degree of leadership numerous oblast, city and rayon party committees are exercising over socioeconomic and cultural construction. The fight against negative phenomena like violating party and state discipline, pilfering socialist property, eyewash, and abuse of position has also intensified. However, various party committees, some ministries and agencies, and a number of primary party organizations still have not rebuilt their work on the basis of the demands of the 16th Plenum Industrial enterprises in Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana, and Kashkadarya oblasts, and the Ministries of Construction Materials, Light and Food Industries, and Agriculture, failed to carry out their five-month plans. Some oblast, city, and rayon executive committees are slow in perfecting methods and forms of leadership over the economy and sociocultural life. Party, soviet, and economic organs must curb the laissezfaire attitude that continues in some places, and every official must show initiative and vanguardism. In eliminating such shortcomings party committees must focus on increasing the militancy of lower links and the vanguardism of communists; curbing cases of false accounting, eyewash, pomposity, irresponsibility, bribery, and speculation; thoroughly evaluating deviations from communist ethical standards and the demands of the CPSU Rules; activate planning, financial, control, and law and order organs; raise the productivity of organizational, ideological, and political work; and establish Leninist principles of leadership and the Leninist work style. Leaders must deal on a daily basis with the problems of educating specialists in a spirit of loyalty to duty and making women more active in social life and leadership work.

#### UZBEK PARTKOM LEADERS RAPPED FOR WEAK POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "We Must Ideologically and Politically Temper Cadres" which notes that since the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee the quality of leadership in the republic has dramatically improved. Much work has been done to raise the level of leaders' skills and ideological and political knowledge. Recently the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro discussed the quality of such work with leaders in Fergana Oblast, and determined that oblast, city, and rayon party committees are not ensuring that leaders delve deeply into Marxist-Leninist doctrine nor demanding that they raise their political knowledge. Some leaders make less and less use of Marxist-Leninist classics and party documents. In Fergana and Kokand cities the vast majority of leaders do not attend evening Marxist-Leninist universities. Party, economic, and ideological activists pay insufficient attention to party studies. Such defects are characteristic of certain other party committees, all of which must draw the correct conclusions from the buro's decision and develop the ideological and political tempering of cadres. Such work is very important at a time when bourgeois propaganda makes use of every means in an effort to poison the minds of the masses. Leaders of collectives cannot tolerate any appearance of attitudes that arouse narrow-minded opinions. The spiritual makeup of leaders must include communist conviction and intolerance toward bourgeois ideology.



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN COMMUNISTS IN SUMGAIT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word AzerINFORM report on the visit of a delegation of Romanian Communists headed by Kiritse Ion, secretary of the Piteshti City Party Committee, to Sumgait. The visit was part of an interparty relations plan between the CPSU and the RCP. They were received by R.A. Mehdiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

AZSSR: LOCAL INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word unsigned report on a regular meeting of the primary party organization of the Ministry of Local Industry at which the report of O. Niftaliyev, Nakhchyvan ASSR minister of local industry, was heard. He said that as a result of measures taken to eliminate shortcomings, "state plan quotas for production and sales have been met successfully at all institutions subordinate to the ministry." However, the activities of primary party organizations are still not at the level demanded at the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the May 1985 plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. He added that tardiness, shirking and high labor turnover continue to be problems.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NABIYEV, TAJIK CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ATTEND MEETING

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 Aug 85 carries on page 1 a 600-word TajikTA article entitled "With a Workman-Like Attitude". The article outlines the results of a meeting of a party group in the No. 1 housing-construction and installation kombinat in Dushanbe. First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R. N. Nabiyeu and Tajik Construction Minister E. N. Mikirtychev were present at the meeting; Nabiyeu addressed the party group. Participants in the session discussed a number of issues: labor turnover, labor discipline, the need to devote more attention to consumer services, and quality control on the production line.

NABIYEV ADDRESSES ELECTION/ACCOUNTS MEETING IN DUSHANBE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Aug 85 carries on page 1 a 550-word TajikTA report entitled "The Approach was Business-Like". First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R. N. Nabiyeu addressed an election-and-accounts meeting of the No. 2 trolley administration party group in Dushanbe. The main subject discussed was high labor turnover; this problem is particularly widespread among the younger cadres. Participants heard reports that insufficient attention had been paid to the cultural and consumer needs of this group; general socio-cultural needs of the drivers were also outlined. The members of the party group vowed to "...take a more active position, to strengthen the ideo-educational work among the collective, to mobilize it to fulfill the plans and socialist obligations".

CSO: 1830/6

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI CHAIRS JUBILEE COMMITTEE ON CHAVCHAVADZE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 July 85 carries on page 1 a 1450-word CruzINFORM article entitled "Our Great Contemporary, Eternally Alive," noting a session of the republican jubilee committee formed in celebration of the 150th anniversary of Ilya Chavchavadze's birth. First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, D. I. Patiashvili is chair of the committee; other members include the Chairman of the Georgian Writers' Union Sh. Nishnianidze, the President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Ye. Kharadze, the Chairman of the State Publishing Committee V. Bakaradze, the Georgian Minister of Culture T. Badurashvili, the republic's Minister of Education O. Kinkladze, the Minister of Higher and Middle Special Education D. Chkhikvishvili, and the Chairman of the Georgian State Television and Radio Services N. Popkhadze. Reprints of Chavchavadze's works, as well as collections written to honor the writer-revolutionary are planned; in addition several museums are creating special exhibits for the occasion. Patiashvili noted the significance of Chavchavadze's work and writings: he "gave great meaning to the unity of the Georgian, Abkhaz, and Osetian peoples, and to the fraternal union of Georgia with Russia, [he] greatly valued the Russian culture and neighborly relations with the Armenians and the Azerbaijanis."

CSO: 1830/852

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

MARITIME KRAYKOM CHIEF ON COUNTERPROPAGANDA WORK

[Editorial Report] PM261310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 21 August 1985 First Edition carries on page 2, under the Rubric "Party Life: Precongress Review," a 2,000-word interview by correspondent N Bratchikov with D N Gagarov, first secretary of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom. The item, datelined Vladivostok and entitled "At the Spearhead of the Struggle," is introduced by the following PRAVDA note:

It is well known that the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum once again pointed to the importance of the closest possible link between ideological-political education and life, and also the need to comprehensively bear in mind the specific nature of the international situation and imperialism's subversive actions. In this connection the experience of a number of party organizations, including the Maritime Kray organization, in counterpropaganda work is of interest. D N Gagarov, first secretary of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom, reflects on particular features of counterpropaganda work there in a conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent."

In his opening remarks Gagarov speaks of a "recent" 10-month voyage by the ship "Turkmeniya" in Southeast Asia during which the crew members "were subjected to a landslide of false and specially prepared information. Missionaries from all kinds of clerical organizations and agents of the 'People's Labor Alliance' tried to indoctrinate them. Hostile leaflets were planted on the ship. Discussions on human rights were started. Attempts were even made to persuade crew members to betray the motherland. A boycott was organized..."

"But all these malevolent attempts failed. The soviet ship successfully completed 30 cruise journeys and transported 9,000 passengers."

Gagarov goes on "There is also an invisible but audible front of confrontation: some 20 different radio stations in the United States, Japan, and some other countries constantly broadcast to the [Soviet] far east. All kinds of 'cultural centers' and nationalist and zionist organizations operate in practically all American, Japanese, and Australian ports..."

Gagarov states that "in Vladivostok we have established a methodological center which sums up the experience of party organizations in counterpropaganda work and holds meetings with people who have returned from journeys



abroad or tourist trips. The party Kraykom regularly hears reports by ship captains and political workers on the results of journeys and on how people actually behaved. I think that this approach is only logical under the present circumstances." Gagarov notes that "all this is yielding fruit. And yet, if we are to speak about failures, not all maritime Kray citizens manage to see what's what when they come face to face with conditions abroad: Some are stupefied by the bright lights of advertisements and see nothing beyond the store windows; others cannot give a well argued reply even to simple questions concerning our socialist reality..."

Gagarov declares: "Of course, our ideals are attractive in themselves, but we must explain them in depth to each new generation, and what may be a 'truism' for us has to be 'implanted anew.' By the time he reaches maturity, a teenager must have received a serious political tempering and must already possess not only good physical health but also moral health."

Gagarov complains that housing is "one of the most acute problems" and that housing construction in Maritime Kray is "twice as expensive as in the country's western regions. The union ministries of maritime fleet and fish industry find it cheaper, easier, and faster to assimilate funds there than in our part of the world." Gagarov says: "It is hard to accept all this. Working far away from home, the seaman must have peace of mind as regards his family. And on returning to his home port for only a few days, he should not have to go from one department to another complaining about lack of facilities, but should spend them in active leisure, educating his children and himself. Facilities for all this are still inadequate in Maritime Kray."

CSO: 1830/854

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AZSSR: POLITICAL WORK AMONG FARMWORKERS INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial stressing the importance of conducting political work in the fields and using all forms and channels of it "in order to establish increased activism and discipline within the work collectives." Raykoms and sovkhoz and kolkhoz party organizations are told that the best and most effective way of doing this is by setting a personal example. Pointing out that "the basic goal and direction of all forms and methods of ideological work must be to step up the pace of social and economic development," it is added that a recent meeting of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee stressed that "one has to avoid the tendency to increase the number of mass political and cultural measures, and try to increase their influence. One should not change the goal of measures for the sake of change itself, and one must not deflect the farmworkers from their basic duties; one must help them to work more productively."

CSO: 1830/13-W

TIKHOVINSKIY ON PROBLEMS OF SOVIET HISTORICAL SCIENCE, CADRES

Kiev UKRAYINS'KYI ISTORYCHNYI ZHURNAL in Ukrainian No 2, Feb 85 (signed to press 12 Feb 85) pp 5-27

[Article by Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, academician-secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of History: "The 26th Congress of the CPSU Addresses Urgent Problems of the Construction of Communism," subheaded: "Urgent Problems of Soviet Historical Science and Some Tasks for Improving Preparation and Certification of Scientific Cadres"\*)]

[Text] The Communist Party has always given and continues to give enormous significance to the development of the social sciences and to the elevation of their role in resolving practical tasks in the construction of communism. Conclusive evidence of this is the resolve of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the succeeding Plenums of the Party's Central Committee, both of which look to the Soviet social sciences to more actively work out pressing scientific problems. Quite naturally, this requirement fully applies also to historical science, the development of which is determined by phenomena as much inherent in the condition of humanity as a whole as in the society where we live and work. This means that historical science cannot in itself improve its theoretical foundation and accomplish the accumulation and generalization of an empirical base in isolation from processes taking place in the work and, above all, within the social consciousness--within the inner life--of the society.

The multi-century course of world historiography and the more-than-60-year course of Soviet historiography irrefutably demonstrate that history has always had a systematic world-view called upon to serve the political and ideological interests of society. The present phase (of historiography) is no exception to this, and neither is the future development of historical science, no matter how much bourgeois scholars assert the contrary in order to disseminate the belief about historiography's indifference to politics,

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\* This article is based on a lecture given by the author at the All-Union Applied Sciences Conference of directors of specialized councils in historical science held November 14-16, 1984, in Kiev.

its "classlessness", and so forth. Speaking about the influence of the intelligentsia on social consciousness, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, in his speech at the Anniversary Plenum of the Administration of the USSR Union of Writers, noted that this influence is especially important at times "when society finds itself face to face with qualitatively new tasks, the solution of which naturally requires a new level of social consciousness."<sup>1</sup>

Who, if not historians, are obligated to preserve and to inform the broad mass of the people of the experience of the past, and to make it the property of the builders of communism and of the world community? The Soviet people's need to solve tasks unprecedented in their scale, as well as the complex international situation, demand the renewal, enrichment and development of historical themes and of the content of historical research, together with an improvement in the social influence of historical science.

To show the significance of Soviet historical science in the contemporary world, its world-view and its political-educational role (originating as much in the internal needs of the development of our society as in the unprecedented sharpening of the international situation and the ideological struggle in the world arena, as imperialism, unfurling its attack against socialism, endeavors to corrupt the processes that take place in socialist society and to falsify the entire history of humanity) should first and foremost be given their proper place. "Social sciences", stresses Comrade K.U. Chernenko, "must become the 'forge' of our ideological complex, in which not only is knowledge hammered out, but in which is also thought out the means and methods of its transformation, in the words of Karl Marx, into 'immediate aspects of social practice and real life process'."<sup>2</sup> It is the duty of Soviet historians that they be steadfastly governed by this directive in practical matters and especially in their work in the formation of the consciousness of the new person. That is not only the most important objective but also an indispensable condition of the construction of communism.<sup>3</sup>

The party specifies that the main features of the ideological -moral temper of the Soviet individual are an active civic attitude, a high sense of responsibility for any matter entrusted to him, and social and class consciousness. Without this, it is impossible to have organization and order, which constitute one of the most important components of success for the country in the building of communism. The role of historical knowledge in the formation of the features previously mentioned, as well as in the formation of others, is difficult to overestimate. Such features help in strengthening the conviction of the Soviet people in the correctness of communist ideals and in the development of a sense of historical optimism, and in their education in the foundations of the revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions of the Marxist world view, socialist internationalism, Soviet patriotism and incompatibility to hostile ideologies. Comrade K.U. Chernenko had just this in mind when he emphasized that "An important instrument in educating the community in Soviet patriotism and in internationalism was and remains education by history."<sup>4</sup>



One can not speak of strengthening the contemporary underpinnings of the ideological and political-educational role of historical science without also taking into account the international aspect. In their impotent rage, the enemies of socialism utilize an arsenal of forms and means of political and ideological influence on world social thought, and endeavor to thrust on the world their own conception of the historical process and their own interpretation of this or that event. The distortion of the past by bourgeois "politologues" and ideologists also aims to discredit the peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries, to neutralize their enormous international resonance, to prove the possibility of limited nuclear war and the necessity of the arms race, and to justify the military conflicts unleashed by imperialist states. Reference to history sometimes serves also "as a rationale" for territorial pretensions to socialist and other countries, and calls for the introduction of racist and nationalistic theories. Our historical research is called upon to support the inevitability of and the necessity for cooperation among all the powers of the world, to demonstrate the leading role of the USSR and other socialist countries in the struggle for peace, and to expose the imperialist policy of increasing tensions and the roots of that policy. It is important to demonstrate, employing specific historical examples, the possibility of a practical solution to controversial problems in a peaceful manner, to reveal the role and place of the anti-war movement of popular masses of the planet in close conjunction with their social and class interests, to rebuff the slanderous fabrications addressed to the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist sphere, and to strengthen the peoples' aspirations for peace.

The creative working-out by the Communist Party of problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, which for Soviet social science has always been an instrument of deep appreciation of the laws and of the means of socialist development, also sets forth new tasks in the branch of the improvement of the theoretical-methodological role of historical science. The latter is concerned with enormous empirical material. Its analysis is not only supported by the fundamental positions of Marxism-Leninism, but also, especially when the question concerns the contemporary period, provides an opportunity to define more accurately and enrich these fundamental positions, first and foremost in the area that pertains to the regularity of the historical development of society and changes in social and economic structure. But Marxism is inconceivable if its historical method is not one of the fundamental doctrines of the dialectical approach to the study of nature and society, which requires the observation of any processes and phenomena in their development.

Appraising the theoretical generalizations and conclusions which are contained in the party documents of the last few years, Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out: "These generalizations explain the main problems of the contemporary stage of social development and give their theoretical determinations in, so to speak, a broad plan. It is necessary that they simultaneously become also 'the points of view' of scientific knowledge in the branch of social science. Initiative and courageous scientific probing, detailed analysis of the mechanisms of the operation of objective laws, ability to

see phenomena in interrelationships and in development, to give practically grounded recommendations and reliable prognoses-- this is what is presently required of the social scientists."<sup>5</sup>

Historical science's interpretation of past and present events and of new phenomena and facts must in fact take place in indissoluble connection with the activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in summarizing the experiences in the construction and improvement of socialism in the USSR and in other countries of the socialist sphere, and through the employment of its evaluation in scrutinizing the processes of world social development. It is necessary to emphasize that the analysis of the past and of the particularities of the present state of our development and of world development, in the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, "Serves principally for courageous theoretical findings which will enrich Marxist-Leninism and provide a reliable scientific basis for strategic party resolutions and for the party's practical work in the coming years and in the long run."<sup>6</sup>

To push to the forefront the ideological, political-educational and theoretical-methodological roles of historical science under present conditions does not at all signify the demeaning of its scientifically recognized aspect. Therefore, historical science is also science in the highest sense of the word in that its main task lies in the disclosure of the regularity of laws of the development of human societies. This task, however, is not an end in itself. It cannot but be subordinate to the interests of the present and does not depart from them and first and foremost from the necessity for historical science to more effectively influence the formation of social consciousness. The degree of this influence is also the most precise criterion of the practical significance of historical research and of the roles of the social function of history in the present-day world.

The degree to which history influences the formation of the ideological and moral character of the people determines not only the practical significance but also the actual problematics of historical research, and by problematics one should by no means understand only the history of the present day. What is meant here is this: in defining the circle of research problems and their development, our basis should not only be our scientific and applied-scientific interests, but we should also be guided by the necessity of achieving political and educational goals in solving the tasks of the ideological struggle. From this point of view, many subjects of mankind's far past are as urgent as the history of the present. The instructions by Comrade K.U. Chernenko obtain extremely important significance here: "Speak of the past seriously, determinedly from the position of the Marxist-Leninist world-view;" "history should not be rewritten nor cleaned up," "steadfastly stand upon solid facts; not to substitute emotions and the free play of fancy for the knowledge of conformity to laws and the realistic course of social development."<sup>7</sup>

With these high demands in mind, let us examine the entire complex of our historical research with an eye to fulfilling those crucial and urgent tasks with which the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party were concerned.

It should be noted here that in spite of obvious achievements in the analysis of the state of the development of theoretical and methodological problems in the world-wide historical process, whose primary importance with regard to the social sciences was particularly emphasized at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we have some shortcomings. In the history of Soviet society a number of antiquated interpretations are still being sluggishly reexamined and there remains a tradition of mechanically combining the new with the old. For some time now there has been a curtailment in the extent of work devoted to Marxist-Leninist methodologies of history, and empiricism, chronicling, factuality, narrowness of generalizations, schematic sociologic-ization, unjustified delving into trifles, and imitation of structuralists and other modern theories have achieved a certain expansion in research. Unfortunately, a wealth of literature in various problems does not always serve as the basis for the creation of a great, sweeping methodological research. The cause of this is that, in works of a local nature, the essence of the phenomena researched is often not uncovered and the problems raised in them are not examined within a broad and deep historical context. The Marxist-Leninist conception of development and changes in social and economic structures requires a further creative interpretation. Research of these problems today is realized on a wide factual basis by comparative historical methods of classification that provide the ability to discover the regular and singular features of the transition from one structure to another, to elucidate the place in this process of economic and political factors of the class struggle, social ideals and others. However, to date, work of this nature, unfortunately, is scarce.

The necessity of a deep interpretation of the concept of developed socialism is completely obvious, requiring particularly an examination of some fixed tenets, deductions, interpretations and evaluations in historical literature pertaining to the individual phenomena and stages in the history of the construction of socialism in the USSR.

A need is felt for deepening the development of principles and methods of the Marxist-Leninist historical method. Comparative historical research, which provides the opportunity to see the inexorable but asynchronous process of development of the peoples of the globe along the path of progress, retains its methodological importance. With regard to the history of our country, attention is still insufficiently given in the works of Soviet scholars through comparative historical research to Old Rus, Great Rus, and Russia within the bounds of the regional communities-- European and Asian-- including a comparative analysis of events in the center of the country and beyond the frontier, and also of institutions, norms, and so forth. Consequently, we do not always deliver a deserved rebuff to those theses disseminated in the West concerning the alleged primitive backwardness of our state, and we ourselves have not exact enough a conception of our state as a polyethnic whole founded on components of social structure which are socially discordant and at various stages of development. Also connected with this is the need for the further development of typologies of state-political forms and of social structures in various nations, including in the nations of the USSR, within the various stages of their development. The demand for these sorts of comparative historical works, taking into



account the research carried out in the past few years, might be satisfied to a large degree by a new edition of "Worldwide History" or the edition of "The History of the Cultural and Scientific Development of Mankind" that is being planned.

In Soviet historical science there is at present no comprehensive answer to the fundamental questions regarding the reasons for the backwardness of Eastern countries on the border between the Middle Ages and modern times, and determining the formative stages of their development and the peculiarities of the genesis of capitalism in these countries and others.

There exists a definite rift between the level of investigation of events connected with revolutions of the past and with the theoretical interpretation of their place in worldwide history. As a result, at present the problems of the transition from one social and economic structure to another are left unsolved or are debated separately, and the historical process often becomes too particularized and undergoes a deceptive shaping.

Under contemporary conditions, the study of the relationship between the worldwide historical process and the worldwide revolutionary process has acquired a vital significance. Particular attention in the work of Soviet historians must be given to the epochs of social revolutions, the working-out of problems of the revolutionary form of historical movement, the development of this form and of the conditions of its disappearance with the consolidation of communist society on a worldwide scale. Here there are quite a few questions that require deep theoretical development. Among these is the relevance of the category "social revolution" to the epoch of the transition from the primitive-communal order to class-antagonistic structures and from slavery to feudalism; complex research of all socialist revolutions with a view to the general and to the particular, to the national and to the international, to the concrete-historical and to the worldwide historical; the development of problems of the subjective factor in revolutions of various types, the study of peaceful and unpeaceful forms of revolution and of the dialectic of revolutions and wars in various historical epochs. A necessity is felt for the postulation of a theme connected with the analysis of the hastening of the worldwide revolutionary process, and of the historical content of the category "world revolution," taking into account the present-day revolutionary perspectives and others.

Presently of importance is the solution of a number of other methodological problems. A sharp need has arisen for the continuous development of a theme connected with the demographic structure of a society as a factor in the historical process and as an important component of productive forces. There is also not a single method of approach among scientists to the criteria and principles of the periodization of history. For example, correct evaluation of the contemporary internal processes in the East, and of the prospects for mutual relations of states of this region with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, should contribute to the deepening development of a typology of phenomena and events which occurred there in the course of prolonged historical development.



Little-elaborated and insufficiently studied concrete-historical and comparative-historical problems have become more apparent in light of party documents of the last few years to Soviet historians, and the research of these problems must be subordinate, in the final result, to the elucidation of the particularities of the contemporary historical period of development of human society and of the laws inherent in it.

Domestic history opens up inexhaustible possibilities for this. The problems of mature socialism are inseparable from the further progress of Soviet historical science. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union looks to the social scientist first and foremost for a deep study and generalization of the diverse experience of the construction of communism. And it is here that Soviet historians owe the party and the people even further research. In spite of the recent preparation and publication of a number of works, including the recently published collective monograph "Urgent Problems of the History of Developed Socialism in the USSR" (Moscow: 1982), which contains a problematic analysis of the historical realities of mature socialist society, still required is a thorough, complex, and at the same time concrete research of the vivid history of socialism and the processes connected with the resolution of national-economic and social-political tasks, which are huge and complex by their nature, and which are connected with overcoming difficulties and non-antagonistic contradictions.

In developing the topical and complicated problems of the history of the construction of socialism in our country, scientists must not forget about their high responsibility for their conclusions about the necessity of maintaining scientific precision when elucidating one or another question. Unfortunately, some researchers, and also some editorial departments and publishers of scientific journals forget about this. Serving as an example of this is the publication in the May 1984 issue of the journal PROBLEMS OF HISTORY of the article by Ye. A. Ambartsumov "an Analysis by V.I. Lenin of the Causes of the 1921 Crises and the Means of Getting Out of It." The events of 1921 in our country and their analysis by V.I. Lenin served for the author's article as a drive more or less to declare the rise of crises under socialism as inevitable. In the events of 1921 Ye. A. Ambartsumov saw the crisis of rule as a result of mistakes and actions made by it which had contradicted the interests of the workers. Leaning on this thesis, the author passes over to deliberations about the crises under socialism in general. The methodology and factual basis of Ye A. Ambartsumov's article was justly criticized in the journal KOMMUNIST (1984, Issue No 14, pp 119-126). In a critique by Doctor of Historical Sciences Ye. I. Buhayov, it was particularly pointed out that the author had twisted the concrete-historical approach in the analysis of the origin and character of various social and political phenomena. He baselessly placed on the same level with the Socialist-Revolutionaries, who worked in Soviet Russia in the beginning of the 1920's, the right-opportunist elements of Hungary (in the middle of the 1950's) and of Czechoslovakia (at the end of the 1960's); he confused various drives for anti-socialist demonstrations in various countries, and he concealed class contradictions that had their place in Soviet Russia in 1921, concentrating attention on subjective blunders of the leadership of the proletarian state and on

individual, immaterial contradictions. Ye. A. Ambartsumov qualifies the interference by imperialistic circles in the internal affairs of socialist states as only "incitement" to counter-revolution rather than as its direct export. Snatching individual words from Lenin's works, Ye. A. Ambartsumov constructs his own conception and ascribes it to V.I. Lenin. This article is the result of a superficial approach to the study of the Leninist theoretical legacy and to the experience of the struggle for socialism in the fraternal socialist countries. It not only does not move science forward but, conversely, leads to mistaken conclusions in interpreting a number of serious lessons in the revolutionary struggle.

An important direction for historical research is the study of the history of the relations of nations. The USSR Institute of History-- the leading institution of the Department of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences-- pays insufficient attention to this subject. The history of the peoples of our country is almost exclusively studied in the Union and Autonomous Republics. While rightly showing the nations' successes in the economic, social and cultural branches, historians who work here, in a number of instances, do not disclose to a full extent the huge assistance which the peoples of these republics obtained from others, first and foremost from the Slavic peoples of our country, particularly from the Russian people. Sometimes in the historical works that are published in the national republics there is noted a tendency toward a substantial, scientifically unjustified "concentration" on the history of individual nations, and insufficient attention is paid to the problems of the strengthening of the social-political unity of Soviet society under conditions of mature socialism, the improvement of Soviet statehood, the development of systems of Soviet federalism, and so on. All this attests to the fact that great attention must be paid to the history of relations of nations.

By their work, historians should contribute to the growth of solidarity of the Soviet people. At the same time, individual attempts to set apart one's own past from the heart of history-- be it questions about the origins of this or that ethnic society, the establishment of a town, or an arbitrary endeavor to strengthen precedents in the area of cultural achievements-- do not always lead to correct international appraisals and can generate national and religious swaggering and narrow-mindedness. A few years ago the newspaper PRAVDA ridiculed the passion circulating among some local leaders and students of local lore to commemorate various, often mythological, historical events and anniversary dates with sumptuous memorials. Sometimes to "prove" these, mountains of papers are written and people lose touch with the matter at hand. In the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of History they plead as if in some sort of arbitration, demanding to direct the discussion in this or that inexorable direction. Without question it is necessary to commemorate real, memorable events and memorable dates. They have always been and will always be important educational means. But we are opposed to the arrangement of these in a competition in service of a uniquely interpreted "local patriotism," in which the prize is the false "ancientness" of a town or an invented deed of this or that great person.

Unnecessary and sterile disputes about questions connected with the relationships of boundaries of the present-day administrative divisions with the natural habitat of ancient cultures and settlements should also be avoided. There is nothing for us to partition in our past. The culture of all the peoples who inhabit and have inhabited the territory of the USSR at various times belongs to all the Soviet peoples in equal measure.

The focus of attention for historians should remain the further and deeper study of a range of questions connected with the preparation for, and the carrying out of, the Great October Socialist Revolution. Researchers of these problems have done quite a bit already. It is sufficient to cite the fundamental work of Academician I.I. Mints-- a series of studies devoted to the revolutionary creativity of the masses, the struggle for the Soviet power in various regions of the country, the preparation for and carrying out of the revolution and its international significance. This last aspect is especially important in plans for struggle against our ideological enemies, who strive in every way possible to demean the significance of Great October, and to "prove" its "local" character, and, thus, in the same way, the inapplicability of its experience for other countries.

The present situation in the world obligates Soviet historians to analyze and generalize the historical experience of our country in defense of the tremendous victories of the socialist revolution, and to reveal the significance of the lessons of armed struggle against internal and external counter-revolution.

The history of the construction of socialism in our country and its defense from hostile encroachments is the object of sharp ideological antagonism. This can be seen particularly in instances of continuing falsification by bourgeois historiography of the causes, results, and lessons of World War II. Thus, in analyzing the events that preceded the war, bourgeois historians endeavor to whitewash the ignominious Munich Pact of 1938, which untied Hitler's hands, to depict the "Munich Pact-ers" as the defenders of the cause of peace, but to depict the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact as the chief cause of war and as the deed, they say, that made it "inevitable." Interpreting the course of World War II, they do everything to belittle the contribution of the USSR in routing the war machines of the Third Reich, to throw doubts on the decisive significance of the Soviet-German front, and to represent the USA and England as the chief creators of victory. The principal efforts of western authors are to indicate that the essential turning point in favor of the anti-Hitler coalition was achieved by military actions of the Anglo-American army in the years 1942 through 1943 in North Africa, and that, after the opening of the Second Front by the allies in 1944, it became the main front of the World War and provided the decisive contribution in the utter defeat of Fascist Germany. The fortieth anniversary celebrations honoring the landing at Normandy by the allied armies were conducted in the summer of 1984 with enormously-publicized pomp and ceremony. The fortieth anniversary of the unsuccessful plot against Hitler, the organizers of which endeavored to conclude a separate peace with Anglo-American imperialism, was marked no less lavishly in the Federal Republic of Germany.



Bourgeois historiography does not spare the black paint when disclosing actions connected with the great liberating mission of the Soviet Armed Forces with regard to the nations of Europe and Asia, ascribing to our country an expansionistic and usurping aspiration, and blaming the USSR for the disruption of international law and the "export of revolution." Characteristic of the last few years are attempts by western historians and "Sovietologists" to portray the attack of the Red Army-- beginning with the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk-- as "Soviet war threats" for "the entire West." They bitterly complain of the fact that the Allies, in delaying the opening of the Second Front, were not in time to stand in the way of the Red Army's liberation of the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe from fascism.

Vicious attacks from their side make reference to the creation and activities of the anti-Hitler coalition as though it were an "unnatural alliance" which represented a "one-way street" for the good of socialism, and also refer to the "short-sighted" policies of F. Roosevelt, which led to the fact that the course put into effect by the United States in the war years guaranteed for it control only over Western Europe and not over the entire world. In connection with this, the resolutions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, in which were planned the means for a peaceful and democratic development of postwar Germany and of all of Europe, are anathematized. They are interpreted by many bourgeois historians as pacts for the delineation of spheres of influence. All these "studies" are called forth to discredit the anti-Hitler coalition that was assembled during the course of the war, and to do this in such a way as to cast off the very thought of the possibility of any kind of cooperation of capitalistic countries with the socialist states.

Bourgeois historiography also exerts quite a few efforts to distort the sources of the Soviet Union's worldwide historical victory, in order to depict it not as an inevitable result of the advanced characteristics of the socialist order, but as a consequence of a whole series of accidental circumstances.

Touching upon the results and lessons of the war, reactionary western historians complain that the war led to the "destruction of an order that had existed for a hundred years" and, as a result, Europe was split into the "Red East and the Democratic West", it was the beginning "of the end of the colonial might of the Europeans", and "the U.S. and the Soviet Union came out of it as the two large world powers." In the portrayal by these historians of the postwar picture of the world, it is taken for granted first that a struggle between the USSR and the USA has been determined, but the remainder of the countries, irrespective of whether they had belonged to the anti-Hitler coalition or to the fascist-military bloc, "have lost their freedom of action," and "have found themselves in dependence upon the two superpowers." Herewith the Soviet Union is depicted as an aggressor that strives "to expand its world strategic position," whereas the USA, they say, is a peace-maker, a "guarantor of peace," endowed with "the global responsibility of a world superpower." During the 40th anniversary of the opening of the Second Front, particular emphasis was placed



on the "messianic character" of American foreign policy, as though it is called forth currently to save the world from the "evil empire," by which they have in mind, of course, our country. This policy, the author feels, seems to "have its origins in the Normandy landing."

In order to justify the present aggressive course of the USA and NATO, Western scientists, linked to the most reactionary circles, endeavor to demonstrate that, for the security of the interests of world imperialism and, first and foremost, of the United States, it is necessary to take into consideration the lessons of World War II, and "the solidarity of the West" is necessary against the fictitious "Soviet threat," as is "toughness in diplomacy, which is based on military power," since, they say, one more blunder by the West as regards the "political ambitions" of Russia may manifest itself as "fatal for Western civilization."

All of the preceding obligates Soviet historians to unremittingly denounce bourgeois falsifiers of the facts of World War II and, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Fascist Germany and militaristic Japan, to show still more vividly and graphically the great feat of the Soviet people, who at the cost of the lives of 20 million of its sons and daughters, saved the world from Fascist slavery.

Soviet researchers have achieved significant successes in the study of industry and the working class. These problems traditionally have remained, and still remain, within the sphere of constant observation by Marxist historiography. Only in the last few years have they received their elucidation in such works as "The Working Class and Social Progress" (Moscow, 1980), "The Industrial Activity of the Working Class of the USSR in the Development of the Socialist Society" (Moscow, 1982), and others. Nevertheless, the "round table" conducted by the journal HISTORY OF THE USSR showed that there still exist quite a few debatable and insufficiently studied problems. The efforts of Soviet historians are presently focused on the systematic elucidation of the industrial development of the country during the years of the Soviet power, on the expansion of questions linked with the scientific and technical revolution, with the formation of industrial, scientific-industrial, and agro-industrial complexes. In the near future there is anticipated a thorough study of the confines of the working class, of the forms and sources of its replenishment, of the internal class and territorial structure, and also of individual detachments, especially those occupied in the automobile, aviation, forest cultivation, and food industries and so on. The complex elucidation of all sides of workers' lives has already begun. The development of these and a number of other problems will be substantially advanced with the completion of a 6-volume work on the history of the Soviet working class.

In the past few years a certain thematic change of course in the historiography of the agrarian history of Soviet society has been undertaken. Along with the study of such questions as the agrarian policy of the party and the development of productive forces and industrial relations in the countryside, historians have begun to pay greater attention to the analysis of social processes that have taken place there and presently take place there,

the social-political and cultural life of the village, and the history of the peasantry as a class. Presently, researchers' efforts are directed at overcoming a certain backwardness in the study of such problems as the numbers, composition, ideology, social-political activity, culture, manners and customs, and the moral fiber of the Soviet peasantry and agricultural workers. At the time, the creation of a generalized work of the history of the Soviet countryside in the early postwar years became a significant achievement for historian-agronomists. Presently, there remains the task of carrying out analogous research devoted to the period from the 1950's to the first half of the 1960's. The problems of the development of the Soviet countryside in the present stage, especially in the years of the 9th and 10th five-year plans, also require substantial analysis. In connection with the realization of the USSR's Food Program, the study of its historical aspect and, first and foremost, the generalization of our state's experience in the organization of affairs concerning the supply of foodstuffs, have acquired vital significance.

At this time work is progressing on the preparation of a 5-volume general work on the history of the USSR's peasantry, and also on the history of the peasantry of the Union Republics and of individual regions of the country.

In recent years, the interest of Soviet scientists in the development of theoretical-methodological and concrete-historical problems of the cultural development of the USSR has significantly increased. For this a solid, factual foundation is being worked out, especially with the publication of a 5-volume chronicle "Cultural Life of the USSR from 1917 to 1977", and a number of documentary publications. The first attempt at writing a series of general works of the history of Soviet culture is being made by the Institute of History of the USSR of the USSR Academy of Science. At the same time, in the treatment of the problems involved, there is still excessive research having a local character. Of course, this is necessary also. Particularly meriting attention is the analysis of the history of the formation and development of the various groupings of the Soviet intelligentsia, although this analysis is by chronological periods and is progressing irregularly. All the same, it must be remembered that one of the most important tasks presently is the study of the history of domestic culture as a whole, and the examination of it in a European and world context in order to thoroughly reveal the international cultural links of our native land and to show its place in world civilization.

A number of other problems exist in the history of the construction of socialism in the USSR, the study of which is especially vital. Under contemporary conditions the analysis of the non-capitalistic path to socialism of the previously backwards nations of our country, and of the economic and social-cultural transformations realized in them, has great significance as a model for developing countries. The process of the formation and development of national detachments of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, requires further research, as does the generalization of the experience of the scientific development of problems in the formation of the modern, multi-branched economic complex of Siberia.

A further study of the history of capitalist, and also pre-capitalist, social and economic structures on the territory of the USSR also retains its urgency. This is all the more important since, in a number of questions, there exist among historians some discrepancies in opinions and evaluations, and individual, insufficiently studied questions require significantly greater attention on their own.

Let us take, for example, the problem of the relation of the levels of development of Russia and of other European countries. In some works this is examined in fact from a European position inasmuch as Russia is only compared with the most highly developed Western European powers. Arbitrary appraisals still frequently occur. Thus, certain historians are inclined to see in pre-revolutionary Russia only the gendarme of Europe and the colonizer of national borderlands, and they list only its contributions in the affairs of the national revival of Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia, and its progressive role in Central Asia. Others are inclined, on the whole, to idealize Russia's foreign policy.

All this attests to the necessity of conducting extensive comparative-historical research as much for the refutation of the theses of bourgeois historiography concerning the primitive "backwardness," "barbarism," and "aggressiveness" of pre-revolutionary Russia as for the thorough and objective disclosure of its place and role in European, Asian and world history. It is important to show the history of Russia as the inevitable evolution of a socially antagonistic imperial structure, taking into consideration the given interplay of the center and peripheries. This would provide the opportunity to properly evaluate the importance of Great Russia in the expeditious development of the borderlands, especially of the nations of Siberia, the Caucasus and Central Asia. There exists an urgent need for the creation of a generalized work about the international ties of the nations of our country in the past, in which there would be an extensive study of the historical roots of the friendship of socialist nations today. As concerns this, the further study of the process of nations entering the body of the Russian multi-national state remains urgent and, also not only in plans of elucidating its specific reasons and conditions, but also from the point of view of the interplay and mutual enrichment of nations.

Today, world historical science also pays significant attention to the problems of Russian history. In this, that high international authority which the Soviet Union has won as a result of its victory in World War II, and the acknowledgement of its huge successes in all of the branches of economics, science and culture, has been documented.

In Western bourgeois literature there is research by authors who strive to interpret conscientiously the historical path of Russia. At the same time in capitalist countries the dependence of bourgeois historical science on the ideological requirements of imperialism is also further increasing. The subjects of its research are ever more tightly connected with the tasks of the reactionary foreign policies of western states. Carrying out this type of social command, individual historians subordinate the contents of their work to a single end-- the ideological fortification of the imperialistic



course-- which further acquires an anti-Soviet and anti-communist character. "Suffering a number of great defeats from 1960 through 1970 in the world arena," noted Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central committee, "imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, is carrying out even greater, massive, and unprecedented attacks on our social order and on the Marxist-Leninist ideology, and is endeavoring to poison the consciousness of the Soviet people."<sup>8</sup> In the course of this, a diverse arsenal of measures, incompatible with honest ideological polemics and the exchange of scientific views, are being released. In the spirit of those subversive actions characteristic of psychological warfare, attempts are being made at the diversionary falsification of these facts or those facts, and even of whole periods of Russian history, and various types of speculative and anti-scientific theories are being thrust forward.

Quite a few pains are being taken particularly to establish an obviously erroneous conception of Russia as a "primitively wild and barbaric country," populated purportedly by a spiritually underdeveloped people. Grueling physical labor and a boundless faith in God-- only by these, in the depiction of some authors, were the limits set in the life of the Russian individual. "The Icon and the Axe"-- this is what the American historian James Billington named his book. If Russia was able to achieve anything, such "researchers" endeavor to conclude that it was only thanks to foreign influence. With just this objective, time and time again the "Norman Theory," whose advocates swear that Kievan Rus was founded by Swedish Vikings or Varangians, is rejuvenated in bourgeois literature. The Petrine Epoch-- one of the most brilliant and crucial stages in Russian history-- is interpreted in the same light. The transformation realized by Peter I is interpreted, without exception, as the "Europeanization of Russia," carried out by foreign architects and according to foreign patterns. Western authors ignore the fact that at the beginning of the 18th century in Russia the objective social and political prerequisites for these changes had arisen.

Critics also do not support the assertions of individual bourgeois historians, for example James Billington, Richard Pipes, and others, that the development of Western European states and our country progressed along principally different historical paths. This contradicts, in fact, the scientific and Marxist approach to the evaluations of worldwide history as a natural historical process united in its diversity. The antithesis "East-West" or "Russia-Europe" is not only anti-scientific, but is also politically inclined towards Russophobia and anti-Sovietism by its character: principally, the progressive West is contrasted with a culturally backward country that nonetheless threatens it in military relations. It is significant that the USSR appears in the depictions of such authors as an inheritor of the worst features of autocratic, Tsarist Russia and of a "centralized-bureaucratic" development which allegedly differed substantially from the "democratic" path of the West.

Continually denying the historical role that the peoples of our country played in saving the achievements of European culture from the invasion of the Mongol hordes, Western authors, in every way possible, emphasize the "aggressive" activities of the "Russian Bear," and deliberately and



consciously "forget" that the military expeditions of the Moscovite state from the 16th to the 17th centuries were dictated by the need to repulse endless attacks on it from the East, South and West, and also solely by the internal needs for the social-economic and political consolidation of the Russian lands. In many of these works published in the West, devoted especially to the evaluation of the Russian state after Ivan IV, it is baselessly compared with the empire of Charles V or to the Ottoman Porte, and its policies are characterized as subjugating and aggressive.

Selectively snatched and distorted facts of the history of our state in the Petrine and post-Petrine Epochs serve very profitably for the dissemination of the myth about the territorial expansionism of Russia. There are historians to be found who do not even avoid obvious forgeries, the origins of which arouse no suspicions. A particular example of this is the "Testament of Peter the Great," fabricated by the French adventurer deYonne, which was used, with anti-Russian aims, by the most diverse Western politicians--from Napoleon to Hitler. And in the contemporary epoch this "document" is again dragged out into the world with anti-Soviet intentions, which is attested to, for instance, by the monograph "Eastern Europe and International Communism," published in Cologne at the end of the 1970's.

The myth about the "Russian threat and aggression" is far from innocent and is by no means limited to the sphere of scientific controversies. It pays off well for Western propaganda as one of the ideological foundations of the "new crusade" begun against the USSR by the U.S. Government in order to justify its own adventuristic plans for the establishment of world hegemony. In this connection, deeply objective and reliable research of Russian history conducted by Marxist scholars obtains a particular scientific urgency and an enormous political significance.

One of the tasks that faces researchers of the feudal structure remains the study of the peasantry as the chief historical force of that time. Soviet historians have already achieved significant successes in this and, first and foremost, in the study of national movements. Nevertheless, here there are also quite a few problems that require concrete-historical elucidation as much as theoretical generalization. Among them is the process of the enslavement of the peasantry and social progress and its peculiarities, and the objective significance of the peasants' struggle for the overthrow of the feudal order.

In close connection with the problem of the creative interpretation of the Marxist-Leninist conception of the development of and changes in social and economic structures, there remains the study of such subjects as the evolution of the state-political form of society and its social structure in various nations of our country in the past. The achievements of Soviet historians in the research of these problems in recent years are indisputable. But much remains to be done. It is particularly necessary to define more accurately the genesis of feudal relations in Kievan Rus, to reveal the social-economic causes of the political centralization of the country during the 15th and 16th centuries, and to elucidate the social and economic reasons for absolutism, and to explore the genesis of capitalistic relations within

Russia. This, in turn, requires the development of more specific problems, such as, for instance, the formation of classes, including the conditions, peculiarities, and stages of the consolidation of the bourgeois class, the history of urban development, and so on.

The insufficient study of these and other problems and, at the same time, the pursuit by individual researchers of illusionary novelty and "originality" and the incorrect understanding of "adherence to principles" in defense of personal and often unsuccessful conceptions sometimes lead to serious methodological mistakes. Just this happened in the works of Professor I. Ya. Froyanov of the Leninigrad University, which were dedicated to the social-economic and social-political history of Kievan Rus, and which were put to just criticism in our press. The essence of I. Ya. Froyanov's conception is the appraisal of Kievan Rus as a pre-state, pre-class creation, and the denial of the existence there of feudal, landed property (he even replaces it with property of peasant communes and towns). Similar artificial constructions, besides this, that are based on inaccuracies in the read, interpreted and translated sources, lead one astray from the Marxist conception of the past of our country.

The West's network of mass propaganda has already begun an active ideological campaign in connection with the approach of the 1000th anniversary of Christianity in our country, interpreting the acceptance of this religion by Russia as the beginning of the joining of its "barbarian" people to high European civilization. It is important that in the works of Soviet historians on this theme there be allowed neither indiscriminate contrasts of Christianity to paganism nor concealment of the class character of the processes which took place at that time, nor the idealization exclusively of their religious aspect.

The elucidations of a number of important themes in the history of the class struggle, of the liberating, revolutionary and social movements, and also of social thought in Russia, require considerable attention by researchers. Among these is the disclosure of the relation of the spontaneous and of the conscious in the mass peasant and workers' movement, of the ideology and social psychology in the social self-consciousness of the masses, the combination of theory and practice in social movement, the problem of the history of the Russian Enlightenment, and others.

There must be an acceleration also of the development of such sharply political themes as the history of native geographic discoveries in Asia and in the basin of the Pacific Ocean and the mastering of Siberia by the Russians; there must be an intensification of the further study of the global role of the past settlement of the Northeastern regions in the mastering of the Arctic and in the initial colonizing of Northwestern America; and there must be a continuation of work on the generalization of the historical experience of the social development of Siberia.

A number of specific tasks must be resolved by specialists in the area of general history. These tasks are linked, first and foremost, with the elucidation of the historical development of countries of the socialist

sphere and also of developing states, including in that number countries of a socialist orientation. Unfortunately, in the majority of works by historians in recent years there has been an insufficient exhibition of all of the diversity of the world of socialism, processes connected with the fulfillment of the enormous opportunities inherent in socialist systems are not subjected to a thorough study, and problems and difficulties that socialist countries happen to encounter, especially in the last 20 years, are not analyzed in detail. In conformity with the demands that the party places before scientists, the historical competition between socialism and capitalism demands a specification of the character of its course.

The extensive factual material accumulated by Soviet and foreign historiography already provides that opportunity to commence comparative historical research, as much of a global or regional as of a topical-thematic character. There is no doubt about the urgency of the writing of works which would reveal, for instance, the new aspects of an industrial revolution (energy-related, demographic and natural), and of the creation of studies from the history of political parties, religions and churches. There is an imperative need for the analysis of the general questions of the history of the European continent in organic connection with the history of our country.

It is necessary to intensify the development of questions on the evolution of state-political systems of capitalistic countries in the 19th and especially in the 20th century. For this, first and foremost, the social policies of the bourgeois and social-democratic parties should be analyzed to elucidate the similarities of their economic and international doctrines. This approach will facilitate a fuller revelation of the mechanisms of the anti-national policies of the ruling parties of capitalistic countries and their methods of manipulation through public opinion, and so forth.

The generalized experience of anti-war movements acquires special significance under contemporary conditions, most of all in Western Europe. The disclosure of their traditions and the analysis of social aspects, forms, and methods of the struggle, would be especially beneficial for the correct evaluation of the present stage of the anti-war movement, its goals, its composition, and its perspectives.

In the history of international relations, research on the imperialistic nature of the Versailles system of treaties, which is idealized by the scholars and politicians of capitalistic states and even by individual historians in some socialist countries, remains vital. The study of an extensive range of questions in connection with the understanding of "European security" also retains its significance. Herewith it is important to show the historical contribution of the USSR and of other socialist countries in guaranteeing the real security of the continent. There is a need for the preparation and creation of generalized works devoted to the analysis of the fundamental tendencies of the development of international relations in Asia and Northern America in modern times, and of the history of the "Cold War." The study of the regional aspects of international problems requires more attention, for example, in the northern region of Europe, as does the complex research of the aggressive nature of fascism and of the character and all forms



of anti-Fascist struggle. It would be important to study the source and character of russophobia-- which had already begun in the Middle Ages-- in the political practices of a number of European states in modern times. This would provide the opportunity to more deeply disclose the historical evolution of some present-day western political doctrines.

The history of the foreign policy of the USSR requires more active study. As regards the years 1917 through 1939, Soviet researchers have already done much in the thorough elucidation of this period. However, this can not be said about the succeeding and, particularly, the present-day period. Scientists' attention should be turned to such problems as the USSR's struggle for detente and disarmament, the demonstration of the Soviet Union's guiding role in world socialist systems, and so on.

As before, questions concerning the history of the class struggle are vital. In themselves they constitute a wide field for research from the slave revolts to the present-day class battles of the proletariat. Particular attention must be given in this aspect to the elucidation of their internal laws of development and peculiarities.

While recognizing the achievement of Soviet historical science in the study of the development of social-political thought, world culture, religion and atheism, it should be noted that these problems require greater attention. Complex internal political processes that occur abroad, as well as the exacerbation of ideological battle in the international arena, create the need for an extensive and deeper research of all of the facets and contradictions of the evolution of social opinion in various countries and in new ideological movements that have emerged in connection with the strengthening of the influence of scientific socialism. The development of a typology of revolutionary-democratic, bourgeois, and petty-bourgeois ideological movements, and a thorough scientific appraisal of mass religious movements and of the role of religion in ideological-political struggles of the past and present would assist in a better understanding of events of the present and of the recent past.

Having focused most attention on the social-economic and military-political aspects of colonialism and having done much for their study, in the development of questions connected with colonial expansion historians have somewhat neglected the elucidation of the destructive results of the forced introduction of strange ideological, social-psychological, moral and legal standards upon the enslaved nations by the colonizers. It is also important to investigate the mechanisms of the interaction of the ideology of scientific communism with the ideologies of the countries of the contemporary east. Problems of the history of the Middle Ages in foreign countries are still being worked out quite irregularly. The early and mature Middle Ages, as a whole, are not being researched sufficiently intensively, and with regard to the late Middle Ages there has not been full consideration given to all its complex and for all practical purposes, international problems (the processes of feudalization in America, Africa and Asia). It is necessary to strengthen the research of this period, during which emerged many of the present-day states and nations, and in which cultural and other traditions



were formed whose influence is still felt in a transformed manner in our day. Greater attention must be given to the history of the culture of the Middle Ages in all of its aspects, and to the problems of national sources of the Reformation, the Renaissance and social stratification in European countries.

In speaking about serious scientific problems connected with the history of the ancient world and the Middle Ages, it is important to recall the ignorant attacks on historical science that took place in recent years in our press also and that in due time met with solid criticism.<sup>9</sup> An example of such anti-scientific publications may be seen in a number of articles by the mathematician M. Postnikov. In them, like a world-sensation, are presented speculations about the allegedly falsified knowledge of antiquity and other ancient epochs which has been accumulated by science and by all world culture. Filled with a multitude of mathematical formulas, these publications purport to prove that there was neither a Horatio nor a Julius Caesar; that in ancient times no one could write since there was no paper, and with its appearance it became possible "to invent" history, including ancient and Old Russian history. For example, in accordance with this "conception," the Kievan and Vladimir princes did not exist but were an invention of a later time-- "copies" of dynasties that ruled in other European states in the 12th through the 13th centuries. Conclusions of historical science and methods employed in arriving at them are called into question. Radio-carbon dating of archeological objects and methods of dendrochronology and of paleography are depicted as not only inaccurate but unscientific. In the interpretation of the author, the Egyptian pyramids are proclaimed to be nearly a 1,000 years "younger" as well as having been buried by anonymous malefactors in order to appear to be more ancient. In short, the history of the development of human society during the course of an enormous historical period-- from the 3rd millenium B.C. to the 16th century A.D.-- is revised, and an ignorant intrusion upon history, philosophy, philology, archeology, architecture, the theory of art, epigraphy, numismatics, paleography and other sciences is carried out under the guise of so-called "new methods of statistical analysis."

The successful development of Soviet historical science depends greatly upon a serious development of the problems of analysis of written historical sources, of the problems of special historical disciplines, of the problems of the scientific creation of an extensive documentary base of historical research, and of the problems of the studying the legacy of representatives of Soviet and foreign historical science. There is much being done for the successful solution of the above-mentioned problems. However, the interests of Soviet historical science and the necessity of sustaining its high international reputation demand an even greater intensification of this work, and particularly a further improvement of the ties between historians and archivists, as much in the preparation of collaborative works as in the determination of the prospects for starting to utilize the exceedingly rich mass of retrospective information preserved in the State Archives of the USSR. The workers of the country's State Archives Service are also considered responsible for this work. At a joint conference of the USSR Academy of Sciences Bureau of the Division of History and the Board of the USSR State Archives in January 1984, a resolution was accepted which

specifies a wide range of measures directed at regulating the publication of sources, the removal of certain difficulties in the study of archival documents and the use of scientific-reference apparatus in that study, the improvement in systems of exchange information, and the arrangement and quality of the duplication of archival material. The resolution noted the great role of the Moscow State-Historical Archival Institute as the traditional center for training historian-archivists, whose skilled assistance is also important and necessary for Soviet historians. At this time, a number of the measures agreed to in the joint resolution are being successfully carried out. The principal directions for the publication of sources and the preparation of reference-information publications for 1986 to 2000 were discussed and approved, and questions about the organization of the publication "Lithuanian Vital Statistics" were resolved. The Main Administration of Archives of the USSR reacted positively to the historians' wish to put into effect a supplement to the "Regulations of the Work of Researchers in Reading Rooms of the USSR State Archives," which is intended to clearly formulate not only the obligations but the rights of researchers, ensuring even more extensive resources for those scientists who work at the instruction of scientific institutions and universities, and in the use of documents, the scientific-reference apparatus in such use, and also in the duplication of such documents.

There are even more problems to be solved. Among these is the expansion of publishing quotas in the publication of sources, the publication of unique documents and materials of existing authors, the organization of the publication of scientific-informational bulletins concerning newly arrived documents at the USSR State Archives, the renewal of special periodicals for the publication of historical sources, scientific descriptions of archival documents, and so forth. In an interview with Professor F.M. Vahanov, director of the Main Archival Administration attached to the USSR Council of Ministries, published in PRAVDA on 13 November 1984, the historians' great interest in the extensive utilization of the riches preserved in the archives was again emphasized.

In recent years, Soviet historians have obtained definite success in the dissemination of the achievements of Soviet historical science, and also in criticism of anti-Marxist conceptions of the historical process and in scientific disclosure of the failures of bourgeois historiography in elucidating the history of our native land and of worldwide history. However, in the overall nature of the work that is being carried out in this respect, not all of the tasks emerging from the contemporary international situation are being fulfilled. Thus the critical proofs of historians are not always effective. There sometimes appears to be insufficient knowledge of foreign historiography and a temptation to debate with its representatives on individual, specific facts, which are negative in their reliability, perceptiveness and topicality because of a lack of clarification of the main issue--the connection of the mistaken interpretation of these facts with the social imperatives of present-day imperialism. The absence of a unified classification of all anti-Marxist schools, movements and conceptions and the absence of precise notions about them is cause for concern. The correction of this state of affairs would provide the opportunity to criticize the

philosophical, economic and historical bases of anti-Marxist works, not individually (as is done by us very often) but by the totality of the doctrines of one or more schools, trends, and conceptions. For instance, in the West, the school of so-called "social history" has acquired a significant expansion, and by its attention to the economic side of the historical process may generate an illusion as to Marxism's influence on that school. Meanwhile, its representatives eviscerate the main thing from it-- the struggle of the classes and the revolutionary transformation of society.

The content and resolutions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have determined the most important directions for the further work of Soviet historians. Study of these documents and also an examination of the propositions and observations expressed at a session of the General Meetings of the Social Sciences Sections of the USSR Academy of Science on 20 December 1983 has provided an opportunity to the Department of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences to work out a specific plan for improvement of all practical work in historical research along a number of vital courses. The key points of this plan received their outline in the resolutions of the General Meetings of the Bureau of Departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences: 20 September 1983, "Concerning the Task of the Department of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences Stemming from the Resolutions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"; 18 October 1983, "Concerning the Experience of Planning and Organizing Scientific Studies in the Institutes of Military History and the Institutes of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences"; 1 November 1983, "Concerning the Prospective Plan of Work of the Department of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the Realization of the Resolutions of those General Meetings Dedicated to the Tasks of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of History Stemming from the Resolutions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"; 27 December 1983, "Concerning the Activities of the Scientific Councils of the Department of History"; 29 May 1984, "Concerning the Status, Development and Improvement of the Organization of Scientific Forums in the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of History"; 25 June 1984, "Concerning the Organization of Historical Studies from Complex Programs of the Present to the year 2000"; 25 November 1984, "Concerning the Development of Scientific Studies of the Problem of Youth Stemming from the Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee"; "Concerning the Further Improvement in Party Leadership Through the Komsomol and the Advancement in its Role in the Communist Education of Youth"; and a number of other resolutions.

The previously mentioned plan was thoroughly discussed in the scientific collectives and was put into final, detailed form in the resolutions of the directorate and party organizations of institutes. Its specific feature is a greater activization of efforts of the scientific collectives in verifying fundamental problems concerning changes which occur during the course of construction and improvement of socialist society in our country, in studying the main directions of the social-political, ideological and cultural development of socialist countries, in the study of problems connected with the USSR's struggle for peace and cooperation and connected with the influence of world socialist systems on international relations, and in the interpretation of the social-political evolution of various



countries of the world. In the plan great attention has been paid to the improvement of the theoretical-methodological bases of historical studies, to the increase of the role of historical scholarship in the ideological-political education of the Soviet people, and by counterpropaganda to strengthening the criticism of anti-Marxist conceptions of the historical process, and to the improvement of the work of the entire mechanism of the organization of historical studies.

The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee targeted scientific strengths and means for the solution of key tasks that confront Soviet society, for resolutely overcoming manifestations of trivial minutiae, and for broadening the goal-oriented systematization of the development of science. In discussing the materials of the Plenum in the Department of History, a need was recognized for the development and effectuation of long-term, targeted and complex programs, each devoted to a definite and vital problem of the history of humanity. Six of these programs have been specified: 1) "The History of the Construction of a Developed Socialist Society" (the manager is Academician M.P. Kim); 2) "Revolution and Social Progress" (manager, Academician I.I. Mints); 3) "Problems of War and Peace in the 20th Century" (manager, Academician O.M. Samsonov); 4) "The Historical Contribution of the Peoples of the USSR to the Culture of Soviet Society and to General Educational Culture" (manager, Academician B.O. Rybakov); 5) "Ethnogenesis and Ethnic Processes of the Present in the Nations of the World" (manager, Academician U.V. Bromley); 6) "The General Laws and Specific Features of the Development of Social Structures" (manager, Associate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Z.V. Udal'tsova).

Extensive research within the framework of these six prospective programs should contribute to the solution of one of the most important tasks, the education of the builder of communist society, providing him with confidence in the future, with historical optimism, with belief in the revolutionary, fighting and working traditions of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people, and with an uncompromising attitude towards bourgeois ideology, and so on. These programs are also important in strictly scientific terms: Their fulfillment will ensure a further development of the Marxist view of history as a unified, inexorable process of the progressive development of humanity, it will assist in the clarification of the relationship between the structural laws and their peculiarities in various regions and in the deeper understanding of the roles of various nations in world history, and it will provide the opportunity to thoroughly describe the processes connected with the moulding of social consciousness, etc. All this will be carried out on this necessary scientific basis, which will strengthen the political and ideological influences of historical studies. The works which will be fulfilled within the confines of the designated programs will provide the opportunity to widely demonstrate the peace-loving, internationalist foreign policy of the Soviet state and of the entire socialist sphere, to irrefutably expose the policy of the imperialistic states, and to refute the inventions of anti-communist, nationalistic, opportunistic, and ultra-leftist historiography and propaganda.



To implement these programs requires a complex approach as much in organizational as in scientific terms. In our opinion such an approach requires the preparation of a series of studies of the various criteria connected with the single fundamental conception corresponding to each of the specified problems. Thus, from the program "Problems of War and Peace in the 20th Century" there is expected particularly a development of such themes as "Developing Countries: International Conflicts and Problems of Security" and "The Arms Race and the Development of Mankind" (under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies); and "The Anti-War Struggle of the Peoples of Europe and America in an Epoch of Imperialism" (under the auspices of the Institute of General History). From the program "Revolution and Social Progress," the preparations of these monographs is anticipated: "National-Democratic Revolutions: Problems in their Development and their Transformation into People's Democratic Revolutions (under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies); "The Evolution of the Character and the Motive Forces of the National Freedom Struggle in the History of Africa" (under the auspices of the Institute of General History).

In this manner all six programs will provide the opportunity to plan a set of works with more specific themes, subjects, and questions connected with a single problem. This will eliminate chance in the planning of the scientific work carried out by the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of History since, first of all, themes that are part of a scientific work will be designated based on the necessity of elucidating this or that subject of the program; and, secondly, all propositions of institutes which concern short-term and long-term plans will be examined from the point of view of their correspondence to the thematics of the six complex programs. It is planned also to attract university specialists to the detailed development and in time to the implementation of these programs.

Working groups (authors collectives) have already been formed which must determine the entire complex of problems and themes within the confines of the appropriate programs. In 1985 coordinating conferences will be held in each program with the assistance of representatives of the Union and Republic Ministries of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and also of the Ministries of Education. By the next five-year plan direct work on the specific themes anticipated in these programs will already have commenced.

In compliance with the resolutions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, an adjustment was made in the plans for the scientific research work of the institutes of the Department of History, aimed at strengthening research of the problem of the improvement of a developed socialist society, and also of the problems of the history of socialist economic integration, world economics, and developing countries, and of the world revolutionary process. In the plans for scientific-research work have been included, particularly, these new vital themes: a) under the auspices of the USSR Institute of History, "The Fundamental Problems of the History of Developed Socialism in the USSR," "The USSR and the Fraternal Socialist Countries of Europe in the 1970's," "The Soviet Union in the Struggle for Peace and Security in Europe 1966-1975," "The Mastering of the Far East by the Russians,

1887-1917," "The Solidarity of Nations in National Liberation and Revolutionary Movements (Based on Sources on Kazakhstan of the 18th to the Beginning of the 19th Century)," "The Social-Political Life of the Soviet Countryside under Conditions of Developed Socialism," "Questions on the History of the Construction of Socialism in the USSR in the Works of V.I. Lenin, 1921-1923," "National Relations in the USSR in the Contemporary Stage"; b) under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies, "Political Parties of the Bourgeois Type in the Countries of the East," "The History of the Socialist Economy of the Mongolian People's Republic," "The History of Peoples of Eastern and Central Asia," "Problems and the Genesis of Chinese Thought," c) under the auspices of the Institute of General History, "Movements of Support in Western Europe," "The History of the USA's Foreign Policy and Diplomacy," and others; d) under the auspices of the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies, "On the History of Russian-Romanian and Soviet-Romanian Relations"; e) under the auspices of the Institute of Military History, "The Liberating Mission of the Soviet Army in the Balkans during World War II," "On the Value of Peace and Socialism: Military Cooperation of the USSR Armed Forces and the Bulgarian National Army, 1944-1984"; f) under the auspices of the Institute of Ethnography, "The Habitation Areas of the Peoples of the USSR."

In response to the resolution of the June Plenum, work schedules for a number of themes were shortened, and the preparation and publication of such books as "The Social-Cultural Aspect of the Soviet Nation," "Contemporary Ethnolinguistic Processes in the USSR," and others are being pushed forward.

In accordance with the demand of the General Meetings of the USSR Academy of Sciences concerning the strengthening of the participation of social scientists in propaganda and counterpropaganda in all of the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of History, counterpropaganda groups have been created which are successfully fulfilling the tasks set before them, and a prospective plan for the participation of the department's institutes in the realization of long-term works of a propagandistic and counterpropagandistic character has also been worked out.

There has also been developed and put into effect a set of plans for works dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and in connection with the 1000th anniversary of Christianity in Russia. In important instances propositions are put forth that also pertain to a number of other significant and commemorative dates which are approaching.

The Department of History has found it necessary to create a commission on problems of the historical education and upbringing of youth.

Among the planned studies concerned with the ideological-theoretical bases of anti-Marxist conceptions of the worldwide historical process, one can name the joint Soviet-Czechoslovak work "Criticism of the Bourgeois Falsification of the History of Socialist Countries and of Socialist Collaboration in Europe" (Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies), the collective monograph "Contemporary Foreign Ethnology" (Institute of Ethnography), the monograph

"English Bourgeois Historiography of World War II," "Methodological Problems of USA Bourgeois Historiography, 1945-1980," the collective work "Contemporary Foreign Non-Marxist Historiography" (Institute of General History), "The Ideological Struggle with Problems of a Social Nature and the Commissioning of a Socialist Army" (Institute of Military History), the collected articles "Criticism of Bourgeois Historiography of Soviet Society: Theoretical and Methodological Problems," "The Creation of the USSR and the Contemporary Ideological Struggle" (USSR Institute of History), and the collective monograph "Criticism of the Theory and Practice of the Influence of the Bourgeois West on the Culture of the Developing Countries of Asia and Africa" (Institute of Oriental Studies).

In a number of institutes of the Department of History there has been an expansion in conferences of scientific councils with the agenda "Ideological Struggle in the International Arena and the Task of the Subdivisions of the Institute with Regard to the Strengthening of the Counterpropaganda in Scientific Studies." The plenary meeting of the Scientific Council on "The History of Historical Science" was especially devoted to the status of the criticism of anti-Marxist conceptions of the historical process in our country.

At present work is developing on the publication in foreign languages of Soviet historians' research. Among these works are "National Social Utopia in Russia," "What was Decided and How at Yalta," "On the Road to the Great Victory," "The USSR's Struggle for Peace and Security, 1917-1981," "Races and Society," the collections "Genocide," "Western Ethnography: Schools, Ideal and Conceptions," "Imperialism and Critical Ethnic Situations in Developing Nations," "Racism in the Ideology and Practice of Contemporary Imperialism," and others. For Soviet and foreign military presentations, these works are being prepared for publication: "The Greatest Battles of the Great Patriotic War" and "The Liberating Mission of the Soviet Armed Forces in Europe." Now being published are the "The Battle of Leningrad," "The White Russian Operation," and "40 Years of the Great Victory."

An extensive plan for the participation by scientists in lecturing propaganda, principally through the association "Society for Knowledge," and in press conferences, "video-links," and international scientific forums, has been developed and is being put into effect by the collectives of the institutes of the Department of History. In particular, with the assistance of historians, a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists has been conducted at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "40 Years After the Defeat of German Fascist Forces in Leningrad," and materials have been prepared for other, similar press conferences: "40 Years After the Defeat of the German Fascist Forces in White Russia," "The 40th Anniversary of the Belgrade Operation," "1944--Year of Decisive Victories," and work has been developed on the preparation of conferences dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War. The Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies organized a series of lectures in area studies issues, "Urgent Problems in the Development of Countries of the Socialist Sphere." In the Institute of General History a "round table" was conducted in 1984 on problems of the ideological struggle

and counterpropaganda. Institutes of the Department of History are presently carrying out preparations for the Congress of Historical Sciences in Stuttgart in 1985.

In May 1984, the USSR Academy of Science's Bureau of the Department of History especially examined questions concerned with the status, development and organizational improvement of scientific discussions held within the Department. In particular, in the course of its review, the Bureau confirmed a syllabus of themes for discussion, which is recommended to institutes, journals, and scientific councils for inclusion in the programs of scientific conferences, symposiums and seminars, and in the plans of journal publications.

In December 1983, having examined the activity of the scientific councils, the Bureau of the Department of History confirmed measures aimed at its improvement. In the course of the discussion, it was agreed that to change the system of councils that has already formed would serve no purpose. However, in compliance with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Department, the structure of a number of these councils was improved. In particular, within the Scientific Council for the coordination of oriental studies, the following sections were formed: South Asian, Chinese and Near and Middle Eastern. Within the Scientific Council's program on "The Inevitability of Historical Development of Society and the Transition from One Social-Economic Structure to Another" were organized two new sections: "The Height of the Development of Free Competition Capitalism (1860-1870)" and "The History of Capitalism in an Era of General Crisis." In addition to this, the Scientific Council for Historical Geography and Cartography was transformed into the Scientific Council for Historical Demography and Historical Cartography in order more actively to study the history of population. It was proposed to the leadership of the scientific councils to develop, on the basis of a model principle, specific principles about each scientific council. This work is now already completed, and in the near future general principles will be examined in the Bureau of the Department of History. In compliance with the recommendations of the latter, there has been developed and directed to the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Science a model proposal concerning a Chief Institute for Historical Outline for the purpose of regulating the communication between the Scientific Councils and the principal institutes.

In a number of institutes of the Department of History, structural changes have been carried out. In the Institute of General History sections have been created for the history of the culture of foreign countries and for the history of Africa, and in the Institute of Military History a division has been created for war-memorial literature to which has been entrusted scientific control of published war memorabilia. A number of substantial structural changes have been carried out in the USSR Institute of History. Here, in particular, has been created a section for the history of developed socialism. In the Institute of Slavic Studies, it was declared necessary to organize a division for the history and culture of the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe during the period of socialism.



Having analyzed the experience of the systemization and organization of scientific studies in the Institute of Military History and the Institute of Oriental Studies, the Bureau of the Department of History recommended to the institutes that they more broadly apply themselves to the creation of intersectional and interdivisional issue groups for the purpose of the rational and most effective use of scientific potential and the strengthening of coordination of scientific studies. In a number of institutes such groups already exist. Thus, in the Institute of Oriental Studies the issue groups which are successfully functioning are: "Cultural Legacy of the Peoples of the East and the Contemporary Ideological Struggle," "Asia and China," and "Criticism of Western Theories on the Modernization of Afro-Asian Societies." In the Institute of Ethnography the issue group for the study of ethnocultural processes in small nationality and ethnic groups has begun preparation of the work "Cultural Life Processes in Small Ethnic Groups of the Nations of the USSR."

In discussing the urgent problems in Soviet historical science, it is proper to dwell on the status of the preparation and certification of scientific cadres in the institutes of the USSR Academy of Science Department of History.

At present, even if only in general outline, the problem of inadequate specialization is keenly felt. In the area of general history there is a shortage of specialists in the economic history of the countries of Western Europe and America; in the history of Germany, Portugal, Great Britain, and the small nations of Europe; in the recent and modern history of Greece, Romania, and Hungary; in the modern history of Afganistan, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey; and in the history of Soviet-American, Soviet-Japanese, and Soviet-Chinese relations. In archaeology specialists are needed in the Copper Age, in Antique and Scythian-Sarmatian archaeology, and in the archaeology of Western Europe, Africa, the non-Soviet regions of Asia and Latin America. In ethnography there is a shortage of cadres in the new paths which have emerged at the junction of ethnography, sociology and demography, such as ethnosociology and ethnodemography. An increase in the number of specialists in the contemporary Anglo-American, French, West German, Chinese and Japanese historiography of Soviet society is desired. The interests of Soviet science and the elevation of its international prestige demand a constant replenishment of the scanty cadres of specialists in the branches of the auxiliary historical disciplines-- paleography, heraldry, numismatics, the study of signets, stamps and seals, and the study of weights and measures.

There is a need felt for the further improvement of the entire process connected with the preparation and certification of scientific cadres of historians. In this connection attention is drawn to problems concerning the criteria which make it possible to determine the practical significance of historical dissertation research. These, in our view, lie in the strict methodological and source grounding of the conclusions embodied in the dissertations, in the conformity of these conclusions with urgent tasks of ideological and political-educational work, and in the requirements of the times in general. The means to achieve results in scientific work can be most diverse. For example, in the USSR Academy of Sciences Department

of History, these means, in their practical applications, have been acknowledged to be: 1) the preparation of information, analytical data, reports, and development-prognoses for party, soviet and state organs: 2) the participation in applied-scientific conferences jointly with interested government and other organizations; 3) participation in cinematic, radio and television transmissions; 4) the presentation of scientific-methodological assistance to higher and secondary schools in the preparation of programs, textbooks, and cadres of teachers, and also assistance to museums, publishing houses, etc.; 5) the appropriate publication of monographs.

We should strive, in every possible way, to acquaint the public with the findings of these dissertations; that is, make them known to the world--the better to defend them. In addition, considering the publishing possibilities of the scientific institutes, and especially of the universities, it is possible that it is not worthwhile to limit the publication of such dissertations, among them those pertaining to the defense of doctoral theses, only to publication of monographs.

As for determining the nature of a scientific problem and originality of a scientific task for a doctorate and bachelor's degree, here, obviously, the entire context of circumstances should be considered. The subjects for dissertations do not emerge by themselves. They are either a requirement of the time or they correspond to the needs of science itself, which is constantly improving even its own methods and its own understanding of this or that problem. Therefore, the criteria of the importance of the chosen subjects and problems for dissertation can not be invariable; they remain in direct line with those tasks which are being resolved at the level of state plans. Only alignment of the thematics of a dissertation with the thematics of a state plan of scientific research opens the path to improvement of all procedures of work on dissertations. Presently, the choice of themes for dissertations is often still determined in certain instances in accordance with the scientific outline and interests of the instructor, and in others in accordance with the interests of the one doing the dissertation. Nevertheless, the course to the dissertation must be as justifiable and expedient as the course to that work which, although small, is an organic component of research, which is being carried out either by the institute in which the dissertation preparation takes place or by the institute in which the candidate for dissertation works.

The regulation of choice of themes for dissertations can be carried out through centralization of such regulation in a coordinating council of historical sciences attached to the Higher Qualification Commission [BAK] and through the energetic attraction to this work of the chief institutes and scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the leading universities of the country. To this end it would be expedient for the chief institutes, the scientific councils and the departments of the universities to determine a catalog of problems for doctoral and bachelor's dissertations in conformity with their research outlines. This catalog could be published in the BAK bulletin periodically, stating who chose what theme for development in this or that time period. Obviously, this sort of order would definitely assist in eliminating duplication of themes for dissertation studies, in

more actively dealing with urgent problems, and in elevating the role played in this by the chief institutes and scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the departments of the leading universities of the country.

An important element in the preparation and certification of cadres is expert evaluation of the work of an individual who wishes to acquire a scientific degree. It definitely depends upon the quality of the preliminary examination of the dissertation with regard to its defense and also upon the active participation of the members of the specialized councils in their debate upon its merits.

The system of the appropriation of scientific titles needs improvement. There is a disparity in the opportunity for obtaining the scientific rank of "professor" in the highest educational institutions and scientific-research institutions, including those of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A Doctor of Science who teaches in any sort of university obtains this title almost automatically. For individuals who have the same degrees but work in the USSR Academy of Sciences system, there are very different, incomparably higher requirements for obtaining the professor's rank. This sort of practice is hardly justifiable. To a certain extent, it even complicates international scientific contacts. In many if not in the majority of foreign countries, the title of professor is considered higher than the degree of doctor (in addition, our candidates and doctors of science bear the same title there--doctor). As a result, at international scientific conferences and congresses, in the process of work that is carried out in line with international collaboration, among Soviet doctors of science and foreign professors there emerges a significant distance in status that is quite often detrimental to the matter at hand.

It is urgently necessary, first, to define precisely the terms by which the title of professor can be awarded to the leading workers of scientific-research institutes (at this time these terms are vague and the number of scientific cadres with this degree, which must be composed of these workers, is determined by each scientific institute on its own judgment); second, to make this title attainable for noted specialists-- doctors of science who do not occupy leading positions but who instruct scientific cadres or actively participate in the creation of scientifically-educational literature; third, to once again consider the question of how necessary it is to securely tie the attainment of the title professor with the preparation of scientific cadres. The term "professor" characterizes a specialist of high qualifications, and this is no less applicable to a researcher than to a teacher.

Many are also unhappy with the title "junior scientific associate" which is presently in use. However, the promotion to senior scientific associate is still very complicated. Often this is possible only 50 to 60 years after the worker's defense of his doctoral dissertation and the publication of several monographs. Thus, it would be worthwhile for the USSR Higher Qualification Commission to examine questions concerned with changing the system of scholarly titles and especially with the introduction of the intermediate title "scientific associate."

These are the range of urgent problems that face Soviet historical science in the contemporary stage. Their solution will assist the realization of the great plans of the party in matters concerning the creation of communism, and will become an important contribution of Soviet historians in the communist education of the workers as in welcoming in a worthy manner the CPSU 27th Congress and bringing to life its resolutions.

#### FOOTNOTES

- L. K.U. Chernenko, "To Strengthen the Truth of Life and the High Ideals of Socialism," Speech given at the Anniversary Plenum of the Administration of the USSR Union of Writers, Sept. 25, 1984, *KOMMUNIST*, 1984, p 6.
2. See: K.U. Chernenko, "The People and the Party united," Selected Speeches and Articles, *KOMMUNIST*, 1984 p 376.
3. Ibid., p 329
4. "To Strengthen..." op. cit., p 10.
5. "The People..." op. cit., p 374
6. Ibid., p 384.
7. "To Strengthen..." op. cit., p 10.
8. "The People..." op. cit., p 330.
9. See: *VOPROSY ISTORII*, 1982, No 8, pp 70-82.

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12911  
CSO: 1811/46



HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

FERGANA HOSTS REGIONAL PHILOSOPHY SOCIETY MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word UzTAG titled "Philosophy Lectures" announcing the conclusion of a regional meeting in Fergana, Uzbekistan organized by the USSR Philosophical Society, the Uzbek SSR Philosophical Society, and the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Law imeni I. M. Muminov. The theme of the meeting was "Man, Civilization, and Culture." Participants heard leading scholars from Moscow, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Dushanbe, and other cities speak on such topics as improving communist education, raising the cultural level of Soviet people, and the dialectics of the national and international in socialist civilization.

CSO: 1830/4

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ON EDUCATION REFORM LAG

GFO31720 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard a report by the republic's Council of Ministers on the outcome of discussions held on the proposals and conclusions put forward by the 11th Convocation of the Supreme Soviet at the end of the debate held by the republic's permanent commissions and deputies on the Uzbek SSR's 1985 economic and social development plan and budget.

It was determined that the Uzbek SSR's ministries, administrations, and people's deputies soviet executive committees have strengthened organizational work for realizing the established measures aimed at putting into effect the 1985 plan and budget and realizing the proposals put forward by the permanent commissions and the deputies. Many of the proposals have been fulfilled. However, a number of organizations have not been effecting the required measures to remove their deficiencies as pointed out to them in the conclusions of the State Planning Committee and other permanent commissions.

A number of important indexes in the industrial and agricultural production domains show failure to fulfill the current year's 7-month plans for economizing and for providing services to the people. As demanded by the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee April and May 1985 Plenums and by the tasks set forth by the CPSU Central Committee on the question of giving momentum to scientific and technical development, the ministries and administrations and the people's deputies local soviets must upgrade the responsibilities of the leaders of economic establishments for having the tasks stipulated by the plan realized and the proposals made by the permanent commissions and the deputies put into effect. They also must intensify the creative endeavor of the work collectives in the struggle waged to realize the socialist obligations adopted for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress ahead of time.

The meeting discussed the work being carried out between the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education for realizing the main principles of the reforms to be effected in general education and vocational training schools. It was established that together with the educational and vocational training organs, the people's deputies local soviets have carried out much work within the framework of the

republic's complex plan for reform, which was approved by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 18th Plenum and endorsed by the 10th Convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

However, the level of the work carried out does not comply with the party demands. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have delayed realization of the measures established for school reforms. Leaders of many ministries and administrations have not attached sufficient importance to the significance of the reforms which concern all the people. They have not zealously taken up work to fulfill the tasks assigned to them for consolidating the material structure of schools, establishing factories that produce basic requirements and supplying them with the necessary equipment, and preparing skilled cadres which are required for teaching work and training students.

Serious lagging has been allowed in the construction of objects required for educational and vocational and technical training. The Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Uzkolkhozstroy and Glavtashkentstroy are responsible for this. Nor have the people's deputies soviets attached sufficient importance to this matter.

The decision adopted noted that the educational and vocational and technical training organs, local soviets, and ministries and administrations must act in close harmony to realize the measures required for reforms in order to change radically the people's education system and make the training of the coming generation correspond to the tasks of building communism.

The meeting discussed the question of adherence to the principles of socialist democracy in the work of the Khorezm Oblast people's deputies soviets. The presidium noted that although the Khorezm Oblast recently gained significant experience, it still had to radically remove elements of formalism in the soviets' actions and fully heed democratic principles. All soviets have to actively execute the powers vested in them by the constitution, consolidate the system of criticism and self-criticism, attract all deputies to the daily work of the state, and strengthen relations between the leaders of state organs and soviet executive committees and all the workers.

The meeting also discussed other matters and adopted relevant decisions.

CSO: 1836/451

SOCIAL ISSUES

ROLE OF HISTORY IN SOVIET EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM: ROUNDTABLE

Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA No 4, Jul-Aug 85 (signed to press 30 Apr 85)  
pp 64-82

[Article: "'Roundtable': The Importance of History in the Communist Indoctrination of Soviet Youth"]

[Text] On 7 March 1985 at the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education a roundtable meeting was held, which was organized by the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the editors of the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA.

Professor G. N. Sevostyanov, candidate of historical sciences and editor-in-chief of the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, opened the meeting.

G. N. Sevostyanov: The journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA has a fine tradition of meeting with readers and authors and exchanging views on the most important issues that are at the center of attention of the scientific community. These issues include the implementation of reforms in general education and vocational schools.

Our party has always devoted and is continuing to devote a great deal of attention to the educational system and to making improvements in it. In accordance with the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Basic Directions for Reform in General Education and Vocational Schools that were approved at the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 12 April 1984, a scientifically based program has been worked out for improving education at the stage of developed socialism. The program reflects Leninist principles of a standardized vocational and polytechnical education that is capable of instilling in the younger generation high ideological, moral, and political qualities, and high standards of labor and behavior.

The party and state documents adopted recently on school reform outline important and complicated tasks for those working in education. The question has been raised of improving programs, curricula, textbooks, and the entire system of educational work, in addition to training and improving the skills of teaching personnel in light of the new demands. These and other problems



require a thoughtful, scientifically based, creative approach. Everyone working in the educational system today is engaged in this effort. Many scientists are also participating in this work.

The journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA also considers that it is its duty to participate in this important undertaking, especially in light of the joint decree issued by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education on 19 February 1983.

For several years the journal has published material to help history teachers. However, in light of the reforms being carried out in secondary education, this is probably no longer enough. We are now faced with the question of how to organize the work of the journal and its articles so that they provide the maximum assistance to teachers in the study of history and the utilization of history as one of the components in the education and indoctrination of our young people, specifically, in the training of young workers, and the development of a communist world view in these young people. Apparently, the goal is to see that the publication of materials is more focused and has an effective influence on the formation of a socially active personality in the worker, who should not only become a master of his own job, but also an educated person with ideological convictions, and an active builder of a communist society.

All this led the editors of the journal to meet with teachers and methodologists working in the vocational and technical education system, within the framework of today's "round table."

V. I. Konkin (first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education): We were very gratified to learn of the joint decree, issued recently by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, on stepping up the role of scientific institutions under the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of union republics in further improvements in the operation of the vocational and technical education system in the USSR with respect to the training of skilled personnel.

This is a truly historic document, which for the first time at such a high level and with such thoroughness sets the goal of making significant increases in the influence of fundamental science on the content of the training given to the worthy younger generation of the working class in this country. The decree fully meets the demands of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the provisions of the Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools, which stress the need for "instruction in subjects in the social-humanities cycle in a clear, intelligible way with the aim of revealing a path of revolutionary renewal of the world, the basic principles and historic advantages of socialism, the reactionary, anti-popular nature of capitalism; and for this instruction to give convincing answers, from class positions, to the problems in contemporary social life that are of concern to young people, and to demonstrate the inevitable victory of the ideas of communism."

The goals set by the CPSU that involve accelerated intensification of the economy, the development of science and technology, and renewal and full utilization of the country's potential today require that fundamental improvements be made in all the work that is being done to provide skilled personnel in the basic directions of scientific and technical progress in the national economy.

Vocational and technical education, the primary form of training skilled personnel, should play the key role in meeting these goals and in providing universal vocational training for young people. The system of vocational and technical education is an integral and important part of the country's educational system. In the USSR today there are 6890 secondary vocational-technical schools and 91 evening-shift schools. They all arose as a result of reorganization of existing different types of educational institutions, which were changed into a single type of educational institution--the secondary vocational-technical school.

During the first year of implementing the school reform a great deal has already been done to establish and strengthen the schools' material and technical base and to make fundamental improvements in the instruction and indoctrination of the young future workers.

But this represents just the beginning of all the work that lies ahead. The goal now is to create all the necessary conditions in every school for the young people to obtain, along with strong vocational training, a general secondary education, as well as the conditions necessary for their ideological and moral tempering, the development of diverse talents, and promoting a willingness and ability to participate actively in production and social activities.

Special attention should be focused on expanding the training of skilled personnel for the development and exploitation of new technology, automated production systems using computers, robots, microprocessors, and flexible processes, and on promoting modern economic thinking among young workers, along with a high level of professional skills, and a creative attitude toward labor.

One of the most important reform goals facing the vocational and technical education system is to strengthen ideological, political, labor, patriotic, and moral education, and to develop the personality of each young person so that he becomes a worthy representative of the working class. In this connection special attention should be given to improving instruction in the social and political disciplines: history, social science, political economics, the foundations of economic and legal studies, and esthetics.

One must admit that there are still quite a few shortcomings in this area. It is especially troubling that many teaching collectives have still not managed to get their students to show much interest in subjects included in the humanities cycle, in the discovery of new, unknown pages from the past, and the treasures of national and world culture. History teachers play an important role in this work. A great deal depends on their high ideological and political qualities, professional knowledge, and general level of culture.

For this reason the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education responded with such interest to the proposal by the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the editors of its organ, the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, to hold today's round table meeting and to exchange views on how to stimulate the process of instruction in recent and current history in secondary vocational and technical schools, how to make historical material serve as an effective means of class indoctrination and Marxist-Leninist education, and how to carry out the provisions of the Basic Directions that are aimed at increasing the ideological influence of the history course on the indoctrination of students, while ensuring close coordination between the general history course and USSR history. Our meeting is yet another proof of the attention being given to vocational schools on the part of the USSR Academy of Sciences and its History Department.

The joint decree of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education already mentioned also devotes a great deal of attention to these issues. The decree expresses approval, for example, of the positive experience gained by the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in publishing self-instruction materials for teachers in general education and vocational schools; the departments under the General Education and Vocational Schools Section and the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been assigned the task of examining the possibility of opening similar departments in other scientific journals as well. This type of assistance would be an important factor in raising the qualifications of teachers at vocational and technical educational institutions.

In the 10 years that NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA regularly has been publishing interesting, substantive articles and other materials under the rubric "Help for the Teacher," there has been a significant rise in its readership among teachers in the vocational technical education system. It is important to note that these publications, written by well-known scholars, are studied with great interest by history teachers, who also use them in practical work. This is just one of the ways in which the journal plays a role in improving the quality of history instruction and indoctrination. Another direction, which is just as important, is the publication of materials that are used extensively by instructors in history departments at VUZes in the process of training future history and social science teachers for general education and vocational schools. Thus, the journal plays a role in improving the process of instruction and communist indoctrination of students at vocational schools at two different levels: in training teaching personnel and in their practical activities in the educational institutions.

We are gratified to note that a great deal of material that is valuable and useful to the teacher has appeared on the pages of the journal over the past 10 years. And today, as we sum up some of the results, we have the opportunity at this round table meeting to discuss the prospects for this work in light of the demands of school reform.

In conclusion, I would like to wish the round table participants success in their work and I hope that contacts between the vocational and technical education system and scientific institutions and organizations under the USSR Academy of Sciences will continue to expand in the future.



Z. V. Udaltsova (corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences): It was with great interest that I read the recent joint resolution of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, issued on 19 February 1985, which is devoted to the goal of increasing the role of scientific institutions under the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies in union republics in making further improvements in the work being done by the Soviet system of vocational and technical education to train skilled personnel, in light of the demands of the Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools.

The collective of scientists at the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, both in the process of the national discussion of the Basic Directions for School Reform and after the adoption of the corresponding party and state decisions on this issue, repeatedly examined problems tied to the reform of education, and primarily history education, at meetings of its Academic Council. Many different ideas, wishes, and proposals were presented, which were then communicated to the organs involved and were reflected in the Basic Directions for School Reform.

It is very important to teach the general history of foreign countries in secondary general education and vocational schools, since it meets the basic goal of providing proper ideological indoctrination starting at the school level. We are convinced that with knowledge about the processes of worldwide historical development, especially in recent and contemporary times, young people should join in the wealth accumulated by mankind. We need to instill in the younger generation respect and love for world culture starting in school. It is for this reason that we believe that world history should be tied inseparably to the study of the history of cultural development.

At the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was noted: "In order for Soviet society to move forward with confidence toward our great goals, each new generation must rise to a higher level of education and general culture, professional mastery and civil activity. This is the law of social progress.

"Under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and the snowballing growth of information, this law is making unprecedented demands both on those who are studying and those who are teaching."<sup>2</sup> As far as history in vocational schools is concerned, we believe that the history teachers' greatest task is to instill in the students a love for and interest in their subject. In connection with this the question of high professional mastery among history teachers takes on great importance. It is precisely this direction that the joint resolution has indicated as the focus of assistance from departments of the Social Sciences Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences to vocational schools. On the basis of the positive experience gained by NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in publishing materials aimed at expanding the self-instruction for history teachers at general education and vocational schools, a recommendation was made to open similar departments in other academic journals. Thus, "major" historical science is taking another step forward in putting into practice the goals set by the party and government to



perfect developed socialism in our country. For its part, the vocational and technical education system is also working to see that our journals containing these materials reach every teacher, every history instructor working in secondary vocational-technical schools.

We also want to help resolve other pressing problems involving history instruction in secondary schools, such as creating new textbooks and teaching aids and publishing a history "reader," and we intend to develop ideas on the content of history curricula for secondary general education and vocational schools from a scientific standpoint, and pass these ideas on to the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

Our primary task is to promote the formation of a communist world view in the younger generation, our country's future young workers, and we hope to meet this goal by providing the students with a deeper knowledge of our country's past and the past of other countries of the world. We must provide the younger generation with a moral and ethical education using examples from history. At the April (1984) Plenum it was noted: "It is the duty of the school to develop in students Marxist-Leninist convictions, the ability to think independently and creatively, and to develop a consciousness of one's responsibility for the fate of the socialist Homeland. And, of course, instill a steadfast immunity to views and morals alien to us."<sup>3</sup>

I think that the exchange of views in the course of our round table meeting today, with its gathering of a representative group of history teachers and methodologists from secondary vocational-technical schools from all over the country, along with scholars from the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will make it possible to uncover new opportunities for cooperation among the scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and practicing teachers.

G. N. Sevostyanov: I would like to continue the thought expressed by Z. V. Udaltsova concerning the importance of studying history in secondary vocational-technical schools, and its role in the education of the young worker, in expanding his horizons, and in the formation of his world view.

It is generally recognized that history, as a science, occupies an important position in the life of our society, since historical knowledge is one of the most important components of general human culture. The great Russian scholar and thinker N. G. Chernyshevskiy once said: in order to be an educated person, one must certainly know history. He assigned history a special place in the general education system.

The teaching of history offers the pedagogue vast opportunities to influence the formation of the intellectual world, views, and moral convictions of his students, and the entire younger generation. The history of the Soviet people helps educate young people in the spirit of selfless devotion to the ideals of communism, and it instills respect for the great achievements of labor and reason, and intellectual works, and it inspires love for the Homeland and one's people. It also teaches respect for peoples of other countries, and their traditions and customs, and this helps develop feelings of internationalism.

The discovery by the founders of Marxism-Leninism of the principles governing the development of human society made it possible to indicate ways to transform society and to forecast trends in its movement.

The facts of the past century have proven the immense power of Marxist-Leninist historical science as a tool for understanding, predicting, and managing social development. The Great October Socialist Revolution, the triumph of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, the creation of the world socialist system, the weakening of the positions of capitalism, the failure of colonialism, and the revolutionary transformation of the world in our times represent the brilliant practical realization of what the founders of scientific communism foresaw, and demonstrate the strength gained from an in-depth knowledge of the laws of history.

The organizers of today's round table meeting planned the following topics of discussion:

1. The place of courses on recent and current history in the system of history studies at secondary vocational-technical schools and ways to increase their role in the education and indoctrination of students in light of the Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools.
2. How to increase the effectiveness of materials published by the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA to help teachers from the standpoint of forming a communist world view, developing an interest in the subject, and cultivating political sophistication among students at secondary vocational-technical schools.
3. How to make cooperation more effective between the system of vocational and technical education in the USSR and scientific institutions under the History Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Ye. I. Popova (doctor of historical sciences, professor at Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin): As the preceding speakers rightly noted, history should play a greater role in the education and indoctrination of the younger generation of the working class. The creation of a textbook on recent and current history written specially for vocational-technical schools would be a concrete contribution that historians could make to raising the ideological and political level of history instruction at those schools. Vocational-technical schools are now using textbooks that were written for the ninth and tenth grades of secondary general education schools, but they do not fully reflect the needs of a teacher working with students at secondary vocational-technical schools and tekhnikums.

We do have some experience in this area. Recently the first textbook in our country for secondary specialized institutions (tekhnikums) was published; it was prepared by a collective of teachers from Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin. The interest generated by this textbook indicates that there is a need for specialized textbooks that are aimed at a specific school audience. A second edition of this textbook, "Novaya i noveyshaya istoriya 1870-1982 gg." [Recent and Current History 1870-1982], was printed in 1984 and quickly sold out, unfortunately without even meeting all the demands

of tekhnikums. It has received good reviews from teachers' methodological associations, it has been translated in Lithuania, it is being translated in Latvia, and it differs from school texts that cover this same period in that it contains a large amount of material presented very concisely, a great deal of attention is given to developing countries, there are chapters on contemporary culture in foreign countries, and there are a number of other distinctive features.

Of course, only experience will show what kind of textbook will work the best in secondary vocational-technical schools. However, some requirements can already be formulated, keeping in mind that this will be a textbook for the young worker, not for a school graduate entering a VUZ.

For example, the tone, or style, of the textbook must be changed: it should not take a lecturing, mentor-like approach, but should appeal to the independent life experience of a student at a secondary vocational and technical school. It must be condensed, because the idea is to have one textbook to cover the history of several dozen countries from 1870 to the present. This will require a more careful selection of the material to be included and at the same time the creation of a special history curriculum for vocational-technical schools. More attention should be given to arguments and evaluations, which may mean sometimes that less factual material can be presented.

The idea of using history instruction to raise the students' cultural level is very important. I support the idea mentioned here today by Z. V. Udaltsova, and I think that a history textbook for secondary vocational-technical schools must include chapters or several sections on the history of science, technology, and culture. It will be quite difficult to write sections like this because there are no general works of this nature available as references. These difficulties can be overcome, however. Considering the immense emotional impact of sections like this, the problems in the development of science, technology, and culture must be reflected in the educational literature.

It is also very important to improve the format of textbooks, to include in them various diagrams, illustrations, drawings, geographical material, and maps. In this respect we have a lot to learn from those who have compiled similar textbooks in other countries.

R. L. Paltiyevich (candidate of historical sciences, laboratory chief at the All-Union Scientific Methodological Center of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education): History instruction, especially that covering recent and current history, occupies an important position in the diverse work being done to provide students at secondary vocational-technical schools with an ideological and political education. This subject is especially important in forming a Marxist-Leninist world view among the students.

Many of yesterday's schoolchildren who enter vocational-technical schools often do not show the proper interest in the study of history. Therefore, history teachers at secondary vocational and technical schools are immediately faced with the question: How can students be encouraged to take an interest in



history studies? According to the curriculum currently in effect, the study of history at secondary vocational and technical schools begins with the second period of recent history. This means that in the process of studying this course, future young workers must master the foundations of Leninist teachings about imperialism and understand the historical conditions that led to capitalism's development into its imperialist stage, and the anti-popular essence of bourgeois democracy. One of the primary goals of the recent history course is to study issues involving the workers and socialist movement and the growing role of the proletariat in the life of society. This is especially important from the standpoint of developing in the students the conviction that capitalism will inevitably fail and a new social order--socialism--will triumph. There is another important aspect to this course: it should convince the students that the strength of the working class lies in its adherence to principles of proletarian solidarity, and it should therefore educate them in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Examples from the lives and work of K. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin, and their comrades-in-arms in the international communist and workers movement provide an opportunity to demonstrate to students the high moral qualities of communists.

In turn, the current history course for secondary vocational-technical schools develops and generalizes the knowledge of the students, and should serve to complete the formation in them of a whole set of important philosophical ideas and concepts. The study of current history in secondary vocational-technical schools is tied organically to the course on USSR history. This should provide the young shift of the working class with knowledge about the most important processes of the contemporary era and develop in the young people the ability to evaluate events and phenomena in public life from positions of the vanguard class, from the standpoint of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The study of recent and current history is tied to the need to meet a number of very important goals involving the proper ideological indoctrination of students. Is a history teacher at a secondary vocational-technical schools up to meeting these goals? Research conducted by our laboratory shows that these goals can be met if the teacher receives constant assistance, especially from "major" historical science, in the form of various types of materials designated specifically for this type of teacher. In this connection I would like to express deep gratitude to the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA for its publication of materials to help teachers over the course of many years. These materials first appeared when I was still working as a history and social sciences teacher at a vocational-technical school; I always found them to be of great interest and they were an effective aid in my teaching work.

Not all these materials, of course, are of equal value: considerably more articles on current history are published than on recent history; the journal, like the curriculum and textbooks now in use, takes primarily an area studies approach, even though materials oriented toward a specific problem could be published, such as the position of young people in the major capitalist countries.

We are also grateful to the journal for other practical assistance that it provides: the regular publication of materials under the rubrics "Unfading



Images of Proletarian Fighters," "Recollections," and "Documentary Sketches." They make it possible for us to meet the goal that I already mentioned--educating students using examples from the lives and work of K. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin, and other representatives of the international communist and workers movement, and the historical experience of the CPSU and fraternal communist and workers parties. This is especially important in stimulating the work of social and political clubs, and the various museums, clubs, and lecture groups functioning at secondary vocational-technical schools.

Of course, we realize that the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA is the organ of one of the leading historical scientific research institutes under the USSR Academy of Sciences, and we understand that articles in the journal will be aimed primarily at teachers, and not students. But we are not daunted by this because the more interesting material the teacher has, the deeper will be the knowledge of the students.

G. N. Sevostyanov raised the question of how to make cooperation between the vocational and technical education system and scientific institutions under the History Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences more effective. If this question was phrased somewhat differently--What can institutes under the History Department and their press organs do for our system?--I would give the following answer.

History teachers at secondary vocational-technical schools are in serious need of a reader on recent and current history. We know of the plans to publish a multi-volume series of collections of documents on general history for students in history faculties at VUZes, but we need something a little different. It would be useful if, under the aegis of the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a collection for secondary school teachers could be published just once every five years, which would contain a selection of the most interesting publications from NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA and specially prepared materials on those sections of the history course which for various reasons are not discussed in enough depth or are not dealt with at all in the textbook.

It also seems that it is time for regular publication of a reader for students at secondary vocational-technical education schools that would present in intelligible form additional material, which because of the specific nature of the textbook did not end up in its pages. The General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences could serve as a consultant on what should be included in this type of book.

One would also like to see closer contact with associates of the General History Institute and the staff of NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA with regard to the development of methodological recommendations for teachers at secondary vocational-technical schools. If well-known historians specializing in various areas of recent and current history would write up these recommendations, this would be a great help to us.

S. A. Kotov (academic secretary of the Commission on Ties with Scientific Institutions and Organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences under the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education): The comprehensive

measures being taken by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education that are aimed at expanding the role of academic scientific institutions in the further improvement of the work by the vocational and technical education system in the USSR to train skilled personnel, in light of the demands of the Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools, call for a broad field of joint work with many departments of the USSR Academy of Science, including the History Department. In the near future the History Department, together with other departments under the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will have to do a great deal to expand the participation of scholars in improving the ideological, economic, esthetic, moral, and legal education of the students. There are plans to publish a series of popular scientific papers, written by leading historians, for students at secondary vocational-technical schools, industrial teaching tekhnikums, and engineering teaching institutes and faculties. Scholars from institutes under the History Department will be brought in as authors, scientific editors, and reviewers of textbooks and other methodological teaching literature. It is important to note that many of these teaching aids will be created on the basis of contests.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's decree on the Economics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences,<sup>4</sup> there are plans to send orders from the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to institutes under the History Department to include in the operating plan research topics involving pressing problems tied to the content of instruction and indoctrination of students and other issues in the operation of the country's vocational and technical education system.

The All-Union Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Administrators and Specialists in Vocational and Technical Education has instructed its branches in union republics, the Sverdlovsk Engineering Pedagogical Institute, and industrial pedagogical institutes to work more energetically to include specialists from academic institutes in the field of social sciences in lecture and seminar activities and in extracurricular work with students.

R. V. Shakirov (candidate of historical sciences, laboratory chief at the Vocational and Technical Education Scientific Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences): I agree with R. L. Paltiyevich and his evaluation of the educational and ideological influence of recent and current history courses on the world view of students at secondary vocational-technical schools, but I would like to add that from the standpoint of those working under me at the Social Sciences Teaching Methodology Laboratory of the Vocational and Technical Education Scientific Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the current history course is difficult for students at secondary vocational-technical schools to master, since the phenomena covered in the course are more complex and multifaceted than those that occurred in earlier periods of history. This is tied to the existence of different socio-political systems, the rapid development of scientific and technical progress, the more complex structure of national production and international economic and political ties, the active inclusion of immense, socially heterogeneous masses of people on all continents in the historical

creation process, and the aggravation of class conflicts and the ideological struggle. Therefore, it is important to develop in students the ability to orient themselves properly in the growing flow of information, and independently analyze and evaluate the most important events in world politics from Marxist-Leninist positions.

The students' perceptions of current events should be formed on the basis of textbook material and what the teacher says in class. Frankly, however, both in class and in extracurricular work with students the teacher often encounters incorrect perceptions about certain issues and superficial, hasty judgements that are sometimes based on other sources of information that are often incidental or somehow or other are the result of bourgeois propaganda. Therefore, it is extremely important that the history teacher be armed with current materials and that there is an opportunity to work actively with students on the most current political events. Materials from the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA prepared specifically for this purpose can be of invaluable assistance to the teacher.

As far as concrete suggestions for the "Help for the Teacher" section in the journal, I would like to see materials on the following issues:

- the latest developments in the historiography of topics in recent and current history that are studied in secondary vocational and technical schools;
- new facts and documents on these topics;
- biographies and sketches of leading revolutionary internationalists;
- articles on the contemporary progressive youth movement;
- materials on systems of vocational and technical education in some of the capitalist countries and employment problems among youth;
- materials that unmask the bourgeois misrepresentations of history;
- articles on specific aspects of the formation of young, highly skilled workers in some of the socialist countries.

V. I. Ovsyannikov (candidate of historical sciences, chairman of the history and social sciences section of the Academic Council under the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education): I would like to discuss the question of problem-oriented instruction as one way to increase the effectiveness of history instruction for students at vocational-technical schools. In my opinion, problem-oriented instruction sooner or later will become the key direction for improving the educational process, and the primary means for optimization of this process. Recently a great deal has been written and said about the essence and content of problem-oriented instruction, and widely varying opinions have been expressed. It seems that the essence of the issue can be reduced primarily to the need to create a system of instruction under which students obtain knowledge not just from the teacher, but will also learn to add to this knowledge independently, that is, they "will learn to learn." Thus, the issue is a method of instruction which should lead to a



substantial activation of the educational process and stronger thinking skills among the students.

The idea is that this can be achieved through more extensive introduction of so-called "problem situations" in class. To bring this about, it is necessary for scientific institutes in the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences to participate in the development of a new type of textbook--collections of assignments relating to "problem situations." Some preliminary experience in this work has already been gained: G. M. Donskoy has compiled "Assignments for Independent Work in Recent and Current History." In addition to the "problem situation" method, it would also be useful to make more extensive and active use in class of a problem and theme-oriented presentation of the material. Teachers need help in selecting topics around which they can organize the educational process. This is already being done in a few places, and the experience that has been gained needs to be studied and generalized; the practical work of the teachers themselves will provide the final answer to the question of what topics are most suited to the problem-oriented presentation and which are least suited to this method.

In this connection another direction for problem-oriented instruction should be mentioned, and that is ties between different subjects. Recent and current history should be studied as synchronously as possible with social sciences. This makes it possible to generalize and deepen the students' historical knowledge on the basis of social science materials, and vice versa, conceptual material in social science can be backed up by the students' concrete knowledge in the area of history.

During the course of today's discussion, there has been talk of how important it is during the study of history for students also to gain an understanding of the development of culture and the arts. For this reason, a similar synchronous schedule should also be set up for the study of recent and current history and literature.

In view of the fact that problem-oriented instruction should be extended to include all types of courses in related disciplines, the educational literature should provide a proper reflection of this approach. The present textbook on recent and current history for secondary general education and vocational schools is brief and does not always provide a balanced presentation of the subject, and it is organized according to the area studies principle. Therefore, the shift to problem-oriented instruction will require a new textbook, the development of unified methodological control, and the preparation and publication of various types of practical workbooks and history readers. All these tasks cannot be resolved without the assistance of history scientific research institutes that are part of the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

As far as the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA is concerned, it would be useful for the journal staff to work with the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to identify topics, not only dealing with area studies, but also of a problem-oriented nature, on which the journal would publish articles to help history teachers at secondary general education and vocational schools.



Z. V. Bulbakh (methodologist in the Educational Methodology Office of the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast Vocational and Technical Education Administration): Everyone recognizes that the social disciplines occupy an important position in developing the personality of the young worker, his convictions, and his class consciousness. I want to describe how materials from NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA are helping to carry out an important task--the creation of a creative, emotional atmosphere in history classes, and the awakening of sincere interest in this subject among students.

For example, in preparing their classes on the topic "The Reactionary, Aggressive Nature of Imperialism," teachers at secondary vocational-technical schools in our oblast (there are 138 teachers at 23 schools) made active use of the wealth of factual material from N. S. Lebedeva's documentary essay on secret contacts between the "Axis" powers and Western states in 1941 and 1942

(1984, No 6) and A. M. Samsonov's recollections, "The Second World War and the Ideological Struggle" (1984, No 5). These and other materials were also used extensively in the study of topics such as "The Reasons for and the Beginning of the Second World War" and "The Formation of the Aggressive Bloc between Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo," and in the preparation of various measures dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Some schools in the oblast are producing a so-called oral journal, entitled "Two Worlds--Two Ways of Life." The article by V. O. Pechatnov "The White House and the 'War on Poverty' Program" was very useful in this work (1984, No 4).

Articles such as "Pakistan in the Early 1980s" by I. V. Alganov (1983, No 5) and "The Formation of Independent Angola" by L. K. Semenov and V. B. Kokorev (1983, No 4), do a great deal to expand the horizons of teachers; even though they do not apply directly to the topics studied in the vocational and technical school curriculum, they deal with important political events that have brought about significant changes in the history of these countries.

Our office distributes material from the journal for discussion at oblast seminars and meetings of sections and methodological commissions of history teachers.

N. V. Agaptseva (teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 112 in Leningrad): The curriculum does not contain a section dealing with the current history of Pakistan, for example, but at one of the meetings of our school's political club that is devoted to events in Afghanistan, the article by I. V. Alganov was used very effectively. The curriculum does not allocate any special time for the study of Angola either. But NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA came to our aid here as well, by publishing the article on Angola mentioned earlier. This article made it possible for us to prepare both for a meeting of the history club and for presenting political information on this topic. We have one request, however, and that is if we want to inspire in the students an active interest in history, the articles need to be more emotional and more graphic. We are convinced that the journal needs to continue to publish materials to help teachers, since they can be used not just in class, but in

extracurricular work as well. In this connection we ask that the journal also publish articles on the history of countries that are not included in the curriculum: Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, and countries in the Persian Gulf.

Those of us working in vocational and technical education in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast are in great need of materials on Scandinavian countries, especially Finland. This country is our closest neighbor, the Finns are constant guests in Leningrad, and therefore we are in urgent need of articles on the current history of Finland and other Northern European countries.

I agree with R. L. Paltiyevich that active efforts should be made to continue the section in the journal on "Unfading Images of Proletarian Fighters." Confirmation of this can be seen in the results of the history olympiad held recently at our school on the topic "The Planet's Leninist Guard," which indicated that the students made active use of materials from the journal on leading figures in the international communist and workers movement, such as E. Telemann, L. Korvalan, P. Tolyatti, and others.

Z. V. Bulbakh: I am very pleased that my colleague from Leningrad supports my point of view. Taking into account the fact that the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA has already gained considerable experience in preparing articles to help secondary schools, I will make a few suggestions for future publications:

- the basic directions in the foreign policy activities of countries of imperialism;
- two worlds -- two ways of life;
- bourgeois culture and youth;
- the working class and scientific and technical progress in capitalist countries;
- the roots of ideology and morals in a consumer society;
- social movements in the West in the campaign for peace and social progress;
- bourgeois nationalism at its current stage.

It would also be useful to publish a series of articles for teachers on "What's New in Historical Science" with respect to the various topics covered in secondary vocational-technical schools.

Ye. L. Ferdman (candidate of historical sciences, teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 107 in Leningrad): Although the majority of materials to help teachers are aimed at a VUZ or scientific audience, we recognize the great opportunities that NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA has in forming a communist philosophy and stimulating cognitive activity among students at vocational and technical schools.

Various materials appearing under rubrics such as "Recollections" and "Documentary Sketches" are of unquestionable value to teachers at vocational-

technical schools--for example, V. L. Malkov's article "The United States: From Intervention to Recognition of the Soviet Union" (1984, No 1), and the article "Grenada: The Fate of a Large Revolution in a Small Country" (1984, No 5) by E. L. Nitoburg and Ye. L. Rovinskaya.

In light of the fact that most history teachers also serve as propagandists, articles directed at those involved in the party education system are very important as well. For example, we found V. Kh. Vladimirov's article "Cuba: On the Road to the Construction of Socialism" (1984, No 1) to be very useful.

At the same time, I would like to make several suggestions to the journal's editorial staff and the administration of the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In the first place, I think materials under the rubric "Help for Teachers" should be directed specifically toward those working in general education and vocational schools. In the second place, more information should be published on bourgeois misrepresentations of certain historical events, which would certainly help improve our propaganda work. Third, materials published under this rubric should be accessible and easily intelligible, so it will be easier to use them both in class and in extracurricular activities. Finally, articles recommended for those working in the party education system should be more energetic and graphic. Of course, not all of these recommendations are indisputable, but our round table should identify the optimal ways to meet the goals set before us by the reform of general education and vocational schools--forming a conscientious citizen with steadfast communist convictions.

M. I. Mikhaylov (doctor of historical sciences, senior scientific associate at the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences): At the Third All-Russian Congress of the Communist Youth League, V. I. Lenin, having stated that "you can become a communist only when you enrich your memory with the knowledge of all the riches that mankind has produced,"<sup>5</sup> called on young people "to take in the entire sum of human knowledge, and in such a way that communism does not seem to be something you have learned by rote, but rather something you have thought out, conclusions that are inevitable from the standpoint of contemporary education."<sup>6</sup> Only in this way, V. I. Lenin said, can one "learn communism."

How can we as historians help meet this goal? First of all, as mentioned today, by focusing attention on the key, fundamental, and pivotal processes of historical development, without overloading a general history course with factual material, which is characteristic of our textbooks for both secondary schools and VUZes.

What do we need to do to raise the indoctrination value of history courses in secondary educational institutions, and in vocational-technical schools in particular?

Quite a lot has been said about this today. It seems to me that in the first place, we need to stress consistently the idea that world history is the history of all mankind, all countries and peoples, large and small. We need to instill and develop a spirit of respect for all peoples of the world. This is especially important because the vicious idea of "Europocentrism" and of a

"Europocentric" approach to history is still in evidence in the West today, although in a modified form. The basic idea of "Europocentrism" was formulated by the bourgeois historian L. Ranke: "There is just one group of people, out of all mankind, that is participating<sup>7</sup> in the general movement of history, and all the other groups remain outside."

The events of world history in recent decades, however, have forced even the most conservative historians to reject such a one-sided approach, and they have led to a weakening of the "Europocentric" tendency in the organization and presentation of world history, but they have certainly not marked a complete departure from this vicious idea. Many representatives of bourgeois historical science, while claiming to reject "Europocentrism," continue to preach the unacceptable notion of dividing peoples into "historical" and "non-historical" groups. For example, J. Pirrene, in a foreword to "Les grands courants de l'histoire universelle," wrote that all races and all generations have participated in the creation of the world of moral values; in Volume 5 of this same publication he stated that "the unity of civilization is not limited to the European continent."<sup>8</sup> But this did not prevent him from trying to prove in Volume 3 that countries such as Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Russia did not participate in the creation of European culture. Once again the old idea flares up of dividing peoples into "historical" and "non-historical" groups. In contrast to this, Soviet historians, and teachers in particular, should install great respect for all peoples, large and small, European and non-European, regardless of whether the history of these countries is included in the curriculum.

In the second place, the study of general history should be based on a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the role of the popular masses in history, and especially their place in the revolutionary transformation of society. The majority of bourgeois historians of the past century completely denied the role of the working masses in the historical process; many of them after L. Ranke saw three elements as the primary "bearers of historical life": the nation, state, and church, and the concept of nation did not include the popular masses, just the ruling class or classes and their representatives. Today quite a few people are repeating this idea, without any corrections, but they are still repeating it. For example, the English historian A. Toynbee claims that man cannot live outside of society, but the individual creates history, not the society. Great people create civilizations and move them forward. To prove this thesis Toynbee uses mythological material about Muhammad, Moses, Jesus, Buddha, and biographical information about Machiavelli, Peter I, Napoleon, Kant, and so on. He claims that all the achievements of civilization are the work of great people, and they supposedly are the answer to all the sins and mistakes committed by a given society. The majority of the people, the popular masses, are supposedly no different in nature from the human type that is characteristic of primitive society.

It is our responsibility to illuminate the role of the popular masses in the historical process and to focus attention on the periods during which revolutionary transformations of society occurred.

One of the most important problems should be studying the formation and development of the working class, and its struggle for its liberation and for



the construction of a new society. These issues are of scientific and political importance also because bourgeois historians are especially active in this area. A. Toynbee, along with some others, understands the proletariat to be all those social elements "that are in a given society, but do not belong to it," all those who "think differently," and all "rebels."<sup>9</sup> According to Toynbee, the primary characteristic of the proletariat is its dissatisfaction, caused by the knowledge that it is denied its rightful place in society. Many bourgeois historians view the independent workers movement from this position. There is no need to prove how important it is to refute these views by presenting, in contrast, true picture of the history of the international workers movement. These subjects are closely related to the study of the history of the emergence of scientific communism and the activities of its founders, K. Marx and F. Engels, and an analysis of the sources of Marxism and the natural principles behind its emergence at a certain stage in the development of human society.

It is important to provide a detailed description of the contribution made by V. I. Lenin to the development of the theory of scientific communism, the worldwide historical importance of his work, and the heroic course of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which he created.

The main goal in the study of world history is to instill in the students a life-affirming optimism and deep faith in mankind's progressive movement toward socialism and communism. Bourgeois historical science, especially now, in the era of the general crisis of capitalism, is full of profound pessimism. As early as the 1920s, in the book "The Decline of Europe," Oswald Spengler expressed the idea that the entire European world is going through a period of decline and is heading inevitably toward failure. "We, as a civilization, know now that we are all doomed to destruction," wrote the French poet and philosopher Paul Valeri.<sup>10</sup> This same mood is a constant theme in all 10 volumes of A. Toynbee's "Studies in History," in which he claims that European history has been declining since the 16th century. These historians and philosophers, observing capitalism's general crisis, are trying to portray it as a crisis in world civilization. A pessimistic attitude has always been characteristic of classes that have become obsolete and are leaving the historical arena. Thus, it is becoming more crucial that we instill a sense of optimism that will help form and confirm an active philosophy among today's younger generation, our country's future working class, which will be living in the 21st century.

Ye. I. Zemlyanova (teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 1 in Sverdlovsk): We, as practicing teachers in the vocational and technical education system, expect that scholars at the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the staff of NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA will do the following: help teachers understand the development of the contemporary historical process, arm them with graphic facts that are especially timely and with an understanding of historical principles, explain the Leninist idea of the strong alliance between the socialist world and the national liberation movement, and equip them with material needed to demonstrate the rising rate of social progress and the steady deepening of revolutionary changes taking place on the planet.

It would be especially important to publish materials in the journal that we could use to counter bourgeois misrepresentations of history. M. I. Mikhaylov's comments at our meeting today could serve as an example of this.

With regard to the tasks facing teachers in connection with the school reform, we believe that the primary assistance from historians should be a better textbook on recent and current history with an optimal selection and smaller amount of factual information, with greater emphasis on material that provides the students with a more in-depth understanding of the key natural principles governing the historical process. This can be done by shifting the textbook and curriculum away from an area studies approach, and toward a problem-oriented synchronous approach.

For example, the topic "The Formation and Development of the World Socialist System" should be dealt with by means of a synchronous study method, which gives the teacher greater opportunities to discuss the most important concepts and key problems. Or, consider another example, the topic "The Major Capitalist Countries after the Second World War." Very little time is allotted for the study of this topic, but there should be an in-depth analysis of the significant and diverse historical material, which is of great cognitive and educational importance. When the students have a clear understanding of the achievements of real socialism, this helps provide an indoctrination effect. Thus, there should be structural and methodological changes in the presentation of this subject as well. It seems to us that both the curriculum and textbook should deal differently with the topic "The Rise of the National Liberation Movement among the Peoples of Asia and Africa. The Fall of the Colonial System of Imperialism"; special attention should be given to the discussion of new concepts and key documents and sources. Like V. I. Ovsyannikov, I favor a "problem-oriented" approach, and I think that textbook material should be grouped around the major problems in world and European history.

And one more suggestion. It would be useful to see material in NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA on history teaching abroad.

N. V. Yemel'yanova (candidate of historical sciences, senior scientific associate at the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences): Taking the opportunity from the suggestion just made by Ye. I. Zemlyanova, I would like to discuss the question of the significance and purpose of teaching history in school, which is a pressing issue not only in our country, but in several foreign countries as well. Specifically, I would like to share my impressions of a recent discussion of this issue in England.

The Ninth Colloquium of Soviet and English Historians was held between 3 and 10 December 1984 in London; these meetings are held regularly once every four years alternately in the USSR and Great Britain. Although there are usually two or three topics of a strictly scientific nature that are the focus of discussion and the exchange of views, this time for the first time the following topic was included: "The Role and Importance of History Teaching since 1945." Two historians from each country presented papers on this topic, with two papers devoted to the teaching of history in school and two to history in higher education institutions.

Both the papers by the English historians were very pessimistic in tone, especially that given by Professor G. R. Bato from Darhem University, who noted that it is now very difficult to determine what is being taught and how in school history classes, since each school and each teacher sets up the classes as they see fit. Although in Great Britain general regulations were drawn up in 1956 for teaching in all schools, which identified the list of subjects to be included in the school curriculum, the schools themselves draw up the curriculum independently; there is no unified nationwide curriculum, just as there is no one school history textbook. In connection with this, according to Professor Bato, the history courses at some schools are taught at a very low level and bear only a minimal resemblance to history. In some schools it is reduced to a primitive presentation of English history; the teacher often limits himself to an account of, and then sometimes a reading on various episodes from general history. No theoretical problem-oriented issues are touched on in the schools, no concepts or definitions are introduced, and no conclusions are drawn from the material being studied. What's more, some schools do not even have a history course as such. It has been a long time since schoolchildren studied ancient or medieval history.

In light of this, many English history teachers recently have started voicing sharp criticism of the current system used to teach history in school, although the matter has not yet gone beyond criticism. It is indicative that the survey conducted in 1968 by the Great Britain School Council showed that many people believe that history is the least useful and most boring subject among all those included in the school curriculum.

The other speaker from England, Dr. D. R. Hopkin from the University of Wales, spoke on the topic of history taught in higher education institutions, but he also discussed the status of history in English secondary schools. He frankly described the current situation as a crisis. At the University of London, he reported, there is even a special society for protecting history as a school subject. But the situation is not any better at the country's higher education institutions either, and the speaker expressed alarm and pessimism about this. In the 1950s and early 1960s there was a certain upsurge in interest in history at universities in England, but there was a sharp decline in the 1970s. In recent years, noted Dr. Hopkin, significantly fewer students have been studying ancient history and medieval history on account of recent and especially current history, and there is a growing interest in so-called "comparative history." But these courses are taught at British universities in a very condensed form. In the age of technology less and less importance is being given to history, and what's more, in recent years there have been substantial reductions in state allocations for university education, which has led primarily to cuts in humanities courses. As a result, there has been a significant "aging" of the history teachers, the number of students choosing to major in history has declined, and the number of historians is also decreasing. All this leads to a situation in which there are fewer and fewer university graduates with training in history going to work in schools, and their training is becoming weaker and weaker. History teachers in Great Britain are generally poorly trained, their knowledge is very limited, there are no standardized curricula or textbooks for schools, and the individual curricula are drawn up by poorly trained teachers, as a result of which the education in history provided at schools is being reduced to nothing.

The reports on history instruction in VUZes and schools in our country were of special interest to the English participants in the colloquium, especially those goals facing Soviet historians in connection with the school reform. Today's round table is yet more evidence of the advantages of the socialist system of education, which is called on to provide all-round training for representatives of the leading class of our epoch--the working class--the creators of communist society, worker-creators, who will be living and working in the 21st century.

A. V. Arbuzova (teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 74 in Moscow Oblast): The sphere of education and indoctrination of the younger generation, as a result of the efforts of bourgeois propaganda, has now become an arena for a bitter battle between two different socio-economic systems, the struggle is for man, for his views and his philosophy. The history teacher in the vocational and technical education system, in addition to classroom work, must also carry out a great deal of extracurricular activities. At our school the "Orbit" students' political club has been in operation for three years; the purpose of this club is to introduce them to political studies, develop political sophistication, and inspire an interest in history as a living subject.

Therefore, I will make a suggestion that may not be in line with the specific nature of the materials published by the journal. I would like to see materials designated not only as "help for the teacher", but also for the students. These materials should be problem-oriented and conceptual in nature, they should be presented in a clear and intelligible manner, convincingly, and most important, they should be more accessible to our students--future young workers. As far as topics are concerned, they could include:

- policies that will ensure peace throughout the world;
- two cultures--two sets of moral standards;
- peace and youth.

V. N. Grishayeva (teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 68 in Moscow): To that list I would add the topic "Culture and Morality." I would like to see more specific material on culture and the arts in developed capitalist countries, illumination of issues involving the struggle between the two directions in contemporary Western culture--the progressive and reactionary, and discussion of the crisis and disintegration of bourgeois culture. Today students are very interested in all the issues involving Western music, painting, and films, and they follow all the new developments in this area. Naturally, these materials need to be written vividly, emotionally, and most important, convincingly.

V. S. Artemchik (teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 8 in Minsk): It is easier for students in the vocational and technical education system to understand the advantages of our socialist system compared to other states when they have a knowledge of the socio-economic structures and policies. It would be good to have more factual material on the history of



socialist countries: on economic cooperation between countries of socialist cooperation, on international structures, with specific examples and data. As far as developed capitalist countries are concerned, it would be useful to have more facts on their social policies, for example, data on how much Western governments spend on health care, education, housing construction, and how much on the arms race.

A. A. Tarantey (teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 141 in Grodno): I agree with all those who said that history teachers in the vocational and technical education system need more general survey material on socialist countries, on the culture of socialist and capitalist countries, about the world capitalist economy, the two ways of life, and the youth movement in the world today.

R. P. Glebova (teacher at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 6 in Komsomolsk-na-Amure): I think that materials should also be published that describe new phenomena in the development of the international communist and workers movement, and the antiwar movement, which is becoming especially important with current campaign being waged against the threat of nuclear war.

G. N. Sevostyanov: I would like to thank all those who participated in the round table and summarize some of the results of today's discussion. There was a useful, constructive exchange of views on several important issues involving history instruction in light of the reforms in general education and vocational schools. The participants made a number of interesting recommendations and suggestions. Some of them, in our opinion, should be taken into account in the teaching process, others deserve serious attention and further examination. The focus of the discussion here was the forms and methods used to teach history. The question raised here today was how to improve the teaching of history at secondary vocational-technical schools. This problem is of concern to many people. The opinion was expressed here that problem-oriented instruction should be introduced more extensively. This idea was backed up by references to the teaching and study of history at VUZes. However, before embarking on this course, a great deal must be weighed and considered. It seems that first students should become familiar with and master the necessary facts, develop the ability to think independently, analyze events, follow natural principles governing the development of human society, and learn about the past to gain a deeper understanding of the present and future. As many speakers noted, it is most important to instill in students an interest in and love for history. The suggestions about improving history textbooks and curricula are well taken. These issues are now at the center of attention of workers in education, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee on Vocational and Technical Education, and associates of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

The specific recommendations made to the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA by the round table participants regarding the nature and content of materials published to help teachers are very valuable. The editorial staff will make an effort to take them into account and carry them out. There is no question that the materials published in the journal to help history teachers should be original, accessible, entertaining, interesting, and organized with consideration for the curriculum, they should correspond as much as possible to

the demands of the school reform, and they should help teachers resolve the important and complex tasks stemming from party and state documents on improving education.

At the conclusion of this round table meeting, the collegium of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Education, Higher Schools, and Scientific Institutions Workers' Union, awarded Academician S. L. Tikhvinskiy, academician-secretary of the History Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Z. V. Udaltsova, director of the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Professor G. N. Sevostyanov, editor-in-chief of the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA and doctor of historical sciences, buttons for being "The Best in Vocational and Technical Education in the USSR"; and the directors of the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the editorial staff of NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA presented the vocational and technical education teachers with certificates for their active participation in the round table meeting, which was devoted to questions involving improvements in the teaching of recent and current history in secondary vocational-technical schools in light of the basic demands for the reform of general education and vocational schools.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "On the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools," "Sb. Dokumentov i Materialov", [Collection of Documents and Materials], Moscow, 1984, p 47.
2. Ibid., p 5.
3. Ibid., p 7.
4. PRAVDA, 24 February 1984.
5. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 41, p 305.
6. Ibid., p 306.
7. L. Ranke, "Ob Epokhakh Novoy Istorii" [On Epochs in Recent History], Moscow, 1898, p 2.
8. J. Pirrene, "Les grands courants de l'histoire universelle", Vol 5, Paris, 1956, p ix.
9. For more detail see Ye. A. Kosminksiy, "The Reactionary Historiography of Arnold Toynbee", "Protiv Falsifikatsii Istorii" [Against the Misrepresentation of History], Moscow, 1959; Ye. B. Chernyak, "Burzhuaznaya Istorio-grafiya Rabochego Dvizheniya" [Bourgeois Historiography of the Workers' Movement], Moscow, 1960.
10. P. Valeri, "Ouvres", Paris, 1945, p 958.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

OFFICIALS TAKE ACTION AGAINST DRUNKS

Woman Receives Jail Sentence

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Z. Stuchinskayte, judge of the Kedaynskiy Rayon People's Court under the rubric: "Resist Drunkenness!": "Blame It All on Home Brew"]

[Text] It is probably unpleasant not only for a judge but also for every citizen to see a woman sitting in the dock. And especially so if we find out that she is a drunk, a parasite and a criminal.

And this time in the dock there was a woman resident of the city of Kedaynyay, 46 years old and not completely unemployed. Sickly in appearance, she could arouse the pity of many if it were not for one circumstance: the accused Genovayte Zhabene came to court drunk. One could not even talk with her. She had to be sent to an alcoholic treatment center, and it was necessary to grant a continuance of the review of the case against her in accordance with Article 163, Section 4 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code. It did not bother her at all that she had come to court drunk. And when people demanded an explanation from her, she very calmly declared that she had not really been so drunk, that she and two drinking companions had drunk only four bottles of vodka....

G. Zhabene was accused of keeping and selling home brew at her apartment. For this offense, the law provides for strict punishment--3 to 5 years of imprisonment with or without confiscation of property.

G. Zhabene had been involved in this business for a long time and for a long time she did not work. She was supported by her husband, Cheslovas Zhabas, a contract farm worker. Both of the Zhabases are fond of drinking. But one income is not enough for all of that. So Genovayte decided to sell home brew, the so-called "samane." Soon everyone knew that they could always buy home brew at the Zhabas apartment and also drink with the lady of the house. When Zhabas returned home, he often found his wife drunk in the company of friends.... At first, her husband expressed displeasure but after having a glass or two himself, he would calm down. Antanas-Vilyus Gritsyus, Valentinas Balandis, Kazis Shimokaytis and other drunks became Genovayte's regular "clients". Genovayte found a way to sell home brew even after a criminal case had already been filed against her.

The Kedaynskiy Rayon People's Court sentenced G. Zhabene to 3 years imprisonment. She was also prescribed compulsory treatment for alcoholism.

Will the sentence make G. Zhabene and her drunkard friends stop and think that all of their troubles in life are the result of their addiction to alcohol? Only time will tell. But one must assume that it will.

#### Workers Reported, Fined

Minsk SELSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by P. Volobyyev, senior district inspector of the Myadelskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs and police captain, under the rubric: "Together We Will Eradicate Evil": "When One Loses Control"]

[Text] Even after the order on the campaign against drunkenness and illegal home distilling, I had to arrest the driver Mikhail Svirskiy three times. The "diagnosis" in the reports was always the same: operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. What can you say about this? It is apparent that the alcoholism of this still-young fellow had gone too far. He had lost control of himself, his own will and his dignity as a worker.... There was nothing left to do but commit the driver to compulsory treatment for alcohol.

This, of course, is a compulsory measure. If a person cannot control himself, he becomes a danger to society. And the decrees adopted by the party and government for the campaign against drunkenness are intended primarily to strengthen order and discipline in production and everyday life. The district police inspectors have also been given expanded powers.

If, let us say, I arrest a drunk more than twice for being highly intoxicated or for consuming alcoholic drinks in public places, then the question must be raised about sending him for compulsory treatment. Unfortunately, I have already had to repeat this unpleasant procedure 24 times since the beginning of the year. To a considerable extent, what happens later depends upon the individual himself.

Whenever I make my rounds in my district, I am always pleased to encounter the builder Vladimir Kazak. The circumstances of our first meeting were not very pleasant. But Vladimir, not without the help of physicians and the members of public organizations, found the strength in himself to overcome his dreadful illness. Today the portrait of V. Kazak hangs on the board of honor of the local PMK-24. His children make the highest grades and his home is peaceful and cozy.

There are many such examples. They, of course, are gratifying and convincingly show that it is possible to successfully combat the "green dragon." On the condition, of course, that the person who has encountered misfortune is not surrounded by indifferent observers.

During the two months since the time that the order on the campaign against drunkenness went into effect, I have written up 78 citations on persons



appearing in public places in a drunken state. This statistic has to be disturbing. It is obvious that many production collectives, organizations and institutions still do not have an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunks and absentees. Meanwhile, new legislation obligates managers to take a significantly stricter approach to violations of this type.

The order of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Measures to Intensify the Campaign Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism and to Eradicate Illegal Distilling" grants officials the right to write up citations on workers for drinking alcoholic beverages at their workplaces or on the premises or grounds of enterprises, institutions and organizations or for being in production in an intoxicated state, with the subsequent delivery of these citations to administrative commissions or to the commissions for the campaign against alcoholism under the ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies for review and action.

My district includes part of the grounds of the Myadel and Pobeditel Kolkhoz. Altogether, more than 4,500 people live here.

The "hottest" spots in the work of the district officer are around the stores. Precisely there is where those fond of cheap "ink" are concentrated. In my view, the curtailment or complete elimination of the production of such wine would play a large role in the fight against drunkenness. Operating in our Butslovski Rural Soviet is the Ilovskiy Distillery, which produces the unfortunately popular wines "Luchistoye" and "Viliya." Even people without steady employment can afford a bottle of this imitation wine. As a last resort, they rely on "third persons", and they do so several times until they are on the point of blacking out. But at times the store cannot offer good fruit juices or the essential assortment of beverages.

To be sure, there are now significantly fewer such "hot" spots in my district. Since 1 June, only 27 stores instead of the previous 100 handle wine and spirits during the hours allowed for this.

In the campaign against drunkenness, we have established practical contact with I. Sharopovich, chairman of the council of the urban retail cooperative, and with the aktiv of deputies. Comradely courts also help in this. But the voluntary people's militia is not equally active at all enterprises. When on duty, many voluntary police do no more than serve the required number of hours. There is little sense in this kind of presence. What is needed is the active support of a person who is not indifferent to violators.

It is properly said that one in the field is not a warrior. That is why I am counting on the more effective assistance of the public in my work.

#### Metal Worker Fired

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 7, Jul 85 (signed to press 13 Jun 85)  
pp 27-29

[Article by N. Shatov, senior assistant to the public prosecutor of the city of Asbest and candidate of juridical sciences, Sverdlovsk Oblast: "Resist Drunkenness"]

[Text] A. Potapov, a fitter in the united repair section of the Reftinskiy GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station] dismissed for cause under Article 33, Paragraph 7 of the RSFSR Code on Labor Laws, that is, for coming to work in an intoxicated state, appealed to the Asbest City People's Court with the demand that his job be restored and that he be paid compensation for his forced absenteeism.

A labor dispute, whatever its cause, always demands the increased attention of the court and public prosecutor's office. The review of such cases involves the exercise of the most important of all of the citizen's constitutional rights, the right to work. In addition, however, as practice shows, any labor conflict, regardless of who is right and who is wrong, arises where there are shortcomings and miscalculations in the organization of labor and educational work and in the style of the leadership. This case was no exception.

The court checks the validity of the dismissal. Documents are examined, witnesses are questioned, and all of the "pros" and "cons" are scrupulously weighed. And this is the picture that emerges.

The witnesses N. Malyshev, S. Belonosov and others (the court questioned six people in all) unanimously confirm: yes, Potapov was at work in a drunken state. Facts are presented, on the basis of which the witnesses came to precisely this unequivocal conclusion. The court issues minutes and a court decision drawn up on the basis of the fact of the obvious intoxication of the fitter. Also taken into account is the record of the meeting of the trade union committee, which assented to the dismissal under Article 33, Paragraph 7 of the Code on Labor Laws. And the plaintiff himself did not deny that he drank vodka before leaving for work.

It would seem that everything is clear and that the court has only to present its decision refusing to reinstate the plaintiff in his work. But the court continues to hear witnesses and representatives of the administration and to familiarize itself with the documents. It is also necessary to ascertain the reasons and circumstances contributing to Potapov's misdemeanor. And, in the course of the court examination, facts come to light that give one much to think about and cause one to call the attention of the administration and the entire labor collective of the repair section to serious mistakes.

The materials of the case include two memoranda in the name of V. Faustov, the head of the united repair section, signed by the official in charge of dormitory No 2. They are similar in every way. It is clear from both of them that the fitter Potapov drinks and does so continually. Both memoranda bear the signature of L. Burova, the official in charge of the dormitory. The documents, of course, are serious. But the question arises: Why did L. Burova do nothing to put a stop to the drunkenness among those living in the dormitory under her control? And she has the power to do so--she can, if necessary, turn to the police. But it is apparent that is better and more reliable to organize dormitory life so that the young--and not so young--

fellows can fill their spare time with something interesting and, finally, to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward all antisocial manifestations, including drunkenness.

Subsequent checks showed that educational work in the dormitory is lame in both legs, that is, is at a low level. Propaganda against alcohol is limited to one or two worn-out posters. There is no individual work and public formations--the dormitory council and various commissions--demonstrate neither activeness nor initiative.

There are two memoranda instead of organized work. They are hardly capable of resolving the problem of drunkenness or of strengthening discipline.

But let us return to the case at hand. How did the labor collective react to the above-mentioned memoranda?

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism places particular emphasis on the necessity of making this work truly large-scale and national and of creating in each collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness and any violations of labor discipline and order. Let us recall article 9 of the law on labor collectives and the increase in their role in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations. It establishes that the labor collective must create an atmosphere of intolerance toward violators of labor discipline and put strict demands on comrades.

Everything is clear and understandable. But here is the record of the brigade meeting of watch No 2. Agenda: the individual case of A. Potapov in connection with his drinking (we emphasize that the incident in question took place several months prior to that which was the reason for Potapov's dismissal and the review of his action in the city court). At the meeting, they listened to foreman S. Belonosov, who stated that this same Potapov was transferred to the brigade for correction. He had previously been a violator of labor discipline.

The foreman went no further than this statement of fact. The report of the meeting even fails to mention any evaluation of the life style of the drunk. Naturally, the indulgent attitude of the collective encouraged Potapov. He even kept quiet and did not appear at the meeting. And what could he say? The decision made by the meeting was in character with the meeting itself. It says: "Petition the trade union committee and the administration of the united repair section to have the brigade post bail for Potapov until the first violation of public or labor discipline."

There is no point in saying that such a meeting could in no way effect the reeducation of Potapov. Instead of being highly demanding, it was indulgent. In essence, all of this has the smell of formalism. There was a signal and they reacted. And that was the end of it.

The meetings of the collective must have a broad educational effect and not merely on a specific culprit. The course of the meetings, the heat of the discussion, and how far the evaluation goes are important indicators of the



moral atmosphere and maturity of the collective. In the case at hand, this indicator was close to zero. This was evidence of the fact that the collective of the section is not really involved in the campaign to strengthen labor discipline and that it is being conciliatory to violators and drunks.

Well, what about the administration and the foremen? If they were not outside observers, then they were, in any case, merely sitting back and watching. And the foremen S. Belonosov and N. Malyshev limited themselves to memoranda in the name of V. Faustov, the director of the united repair section.

And the director merely reacted from the position of purely bureaucratic administration--he signed orders. He did not even talk with the culprit.

And then came the natural result. Just 2 months later, the fitter Potapov again got drunk and was fired. And this is not an isolated case in the collective of the united repair section of the Reftinskiy GRES. In just 1 year, 43 people, or 4.5 percent of all of the workers, were absent here for no valid reason. During this time, 25 people were at the center for the medical treatment of alcoholics. Considering the Potapov story, it seems that one does not have to look far to find the reasons for such occurrences.

Unfortunately, there are also other enterprises where formalism has asserted itself in the fight against drunkenness and violations of discipline and where painstaking educational work is being replaced by bureaucratic administration. In the Asbest Administration of Mechanization No 6 (director P. Shchukin) in 1984, 171 people, or 34 percent of the workers, were absent from work. Many of the absences had to do with drunkenness. During this time, 60 people were sent to the center for the medical treatment of alcoholism. Lost working time because of absenteeism amounted to 1,076 man-days.

How did the labor collective react to all of these outrages? Only five culprits answered to the comradely court. And the commission for the fight against drunkenness (the administration has such a commission headed by the director P. Shchukin himself) did not find time to hear even one drunk.

Thus, the fitter Potapov was fired for drunkenness. The court justifiably rejected his request that he be reinstated in his job.

Nineteen other workers of the united repair section were fired in 1 year. During that same period, 47 people were dismissed in the mechanization administration No 6. And what happens now?

It is certainly clear that they will go to another labor collective. The result is that some managers are shifting their responsibilities for the education of people to someone else's shoulders.

Now, after the issuance of the CPSU Central Committee decree on measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, the administration and labor collectives have received effective means of influencing drunks and violators of labor discipline and public order. And it is very important that these means be used comprehensively. The guarantee of success is in the skillful combination of measures of compulsion, punishment and education, and persuasion. And in



our view, of basic importance is the measure of high demands and strictness that the labor collective imposes on its members. The creation of an atmosphere of intolerance toward such a disgraceful phenomenon as drunkenness is a primary and essential condition for the fulfillment of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee decree.

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CSO: 1800/464

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### ADDITIONAL FAMILY SUBSIDIES BY COLLECTIVE DETAILED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKIY TRUD in Russian No 7, Jul 85 (signed to press 24 May 85) pp 53-57

[Article by L. Khvostenko, psychologist of the Laboratory of Sociological Research and Analysis: "Collective and Family"]

[Text] The USSR law "On Labor Collectives and Increasing Their Role in the Administration of Enterprises, Establishments, and Organizations" emphasizes that labor collectives participate in the political-indoctrinational and cultural-educational work among the population, in creating the conditions which promote strengthening of the family and improving the education of children, and confirming the norms of communist morality in life.

For a number of years now Dneprovskiy Machine-Building Plant has been searching for the optimal forms in which labor collectives can have an effect on the lifestyle and standard of living of families working in the enterprise. As a result, a plant family service was created. The difficulties of working out the organizational and methodological principles of work of this family service are obvious. On the one hand, for example, it should not duplicate municipal services, and on the other hand, it should supplement them, relying completely on the experience available at the enterprise on matters of rendering aid to the family.

In drawing up the basic directions of work of the service, we proceeded from the fact that the place and role of labor collectives in the system "Society-Family" is determined by the degree of influence of primary collectives on the way the family carries out its basic functions: educational, economic, and so forth.

The work of the plant family service is structured on the following directions: the labor collective renders practical assistance to families, especially those with a low standard of living and those in which family relations are disrupted; increased effectiveness of work of plant preschool establishments; individual medical-psychological counseling on questions touching on family relations, and the education of children and juveniles; organizing mass-educational work on propagandizing harmonious fraternal-family relations, and preparing young people for marriage; and studying the reasons

for the destabilization of the family and marriage, and sociological research to determine the needs of various categories of families.

The basic principle of organization of the family service at the plant is a combination of scientific-research work, developing recommendations, and implementing them in practice with the help of commissions of the trade union committee, shop committees with the department of social-consumer service, and the residential-communal department. The Council for Family Affairs directs and coordinates this work.

In its work, the family service uses a bank of social information on the basic development trends of families working in the plant. It is collected systematically. In the process of research, current information and enterprise documentation are analyzed above all (OOTiZa [Department of Work Safety and Protection] report forms and the results of standard inquiries in the "ASU-cadres" [automated control system cadres] system). This makes it possible to present the most important aspects touching, for example, on the use of women's labor in the enterprise: the distribution of women throughout professions in groups according to concentration and nature of labor, women's professions according to the degree of manual labor in the work carried out, and also the correlation of social groups in the structure of industrial-production personnel, and the characteristics of shop collectives according to gender composition. Forms developed by associates of the laboratory of sociological research are used in requesting information on the subdivisions of the enterprise; this helps in studying the demographic composition of families working in the enterprise (the number of complete and incomplete families, distribution of families according to number of children, characteristics of young families, and the number of single men and women past the age of marriage).

This research is carried out once every 5 years. The results are taken into account in drawing up the plans of social development of the plant collective, preparing predictions of demand for children's preschool establishments, Pioneer camps, and also in planning and carrying out the sociological research called for in the integrated plan "Woman--Family--Production."

In order to get working information on the demographic composition of families and determine which of them have relatively low standards of living, subdivisions of the plant have been carrying out the "Family Cards" since 1981. These record the family's standard of living (main sources of family income, average income per single family member), how well the family is provided with cultural-consumer goods, housing conditions (average size of living area per single family member, data on whether the worker is on the plant waiting list to receive living space), the state of health of the worker, adult members of the family, and children, who looks after the children of preschool age, how the children spend their summer vacations, and what help is being given. These cards are filled out for workers who have three or more children, widowed or divorced women with children under 16 years of age, and single mothers. In the annual collation of cards, the natural shifting of workers is tabulated (promotion to another subdivision, retiring from the plant), as are changes in the social-demographic structure of the family (a marriage or divorce, birth of a third, fourth or additional child),

and changes in profession, rank, living conditions, and the amount of material and other forms of aid being given. Results of studying the social-demographic characteristics of incomplete and many-child families of workers in subdivisions, and also the effectiveness of aid given to them by the labor collective, are discussed at meetings of the plant trade union committee, which makes it possible to plan this work for the future.

An important task of the family service is giving aid in the education of children and material aid which takes into account the urgent needs of each family. Basic attention is focused on multiple-child and incomplete families whose standard of living decreases within a certain period, who are in need of help from the labor collective. The information base for organizing practical aid to such families is the card-index of problem families, which is used to determine the proportion of these families and the number of family workers, their basic characteristics, and show how effective and timely is the aid rendered to them by labor collectives.

A plant commission has been created to coordinate the activity of the plant family service and shop committees to increase the effect of the labor collective on the lifestyle of multiple-child, incomplete, and disadvantaged families, and improve the comprehensive aid given to them. In accordance with established law, shop committees, in determining the form of aid, study thoroughly the living conditions of this family, the amount of wages of its grown members, and additional income: pensions, alimony, and help given by relatives. The fact that additional difficulties can arise in the life of each family which decrease its standard of living is also taken into account. Families which have needed aid from the labor collective for a long period of time are entered in the record as disadvantaged. This list includes those families in which the monetary income per single family member is below 50-60 rubles per month; the state of health of the worker, his children, or other family members is unsatisfactory (an invalid, chronic illnesses, frequent catarrhal diseases); families having an inadequate supply of cultural-consumer goods; those with unsatisfactory residential-consumer conditions, and so forth.

The class of disadvantaged families, as practice testifies, does not have many members--it is basically incomplete families for whom difficulties have arisen involving frequent illnesses of children or grown members, which leads to a lower standard of living. Effective help of labor collectives over the course of a period of time makes it possible to correct this situation.

In doing this, the most urgent needs of each family are taken into account. Thus, direct material aid to multiple-child and incomplete families totaled about 50,000 rubles from 1981 to 1984. In addition, 18 percent of workers got improved residential conditions, 20 percent increased their rank, 18 percent of children of preschool age from incomplete families were enrolled in children's preschool establishments for free, all children from problem families were provided with passes to Pioneer camps, of which 75 percent were privileged camps; and 80 percent of these families received food products through a department of requests.



An important factor in stabilizing labor collectives is increasing the effectiveness of work of children's preschool establishments, and decreasing children's illness rate. Caring for sick children leads to production losses and disruptions of the labor rhythm. Material losses are also sustained by the families themselves in this connection. We cannot fail also to take into account the social losses, not subject to material expression, connected with the destabilization of the family's life as a result of the illness of children. In order to get an objective picture of the children's illness rate and discover ways of increasing the effectiveness of work of departmental children's establishments, our laboratory carried out the integrated study "The Family and Kindergarten." Besides objective data reflecting the dynamics of children's illness rate for 1979-1981, the results of a broad public opinion poll were analyzed (about 700 families of plant workers having children of preschool age, and 150 workers in children's preschool establishments), as well as data of the expert assessment of specialists, pedagogues, and medical workers. Based on sociologists' recommendations, measures have been developed to increase the effectiveness of work of children's preschool establishments. For example, since May 1981, there have been prizes to personnel for reducing children's illness rate. This increased their personal interest in improving health care and preventive work with children.

The system of prizes is based on a strict accounting of catarrhal diseases in each group, and takes into account both seasonal and age fluctuations of the illness rate. In order to ensure equal conditions for all groups, the base indicators chosen were averaged monthly coefficients reflecting the level of catarrhal illness rate in children's establishments of the plant in 1980, differentiated according to age groups of the children. The prize is calculated based on the decision of a medical-pedagogical commission under the children's sector of the residential-communal board of the plant, which analyzes the illness rate each month according to the reports of educators. According to the rules on the work of this commission, it includes pedagogues (those leading children's establishments), physicians, nurses, economists, and sociologists. It is headed up by the manager of the children's sector. The commission also analyzes the reasons for illness, monitors the implementation of health care-preventive measures in children's establishments, and develops recommendations to further improve health work with children.

In accordance with the rules, educators, nannies, and nurses are paid prizes ranging from 5 to 30 percent of their salary, depending on the reduction in the index of catarrhal diseases compared to the corresponding month of the base year. At the end of each year, the base coefficients are corrected, taking into account data from the year just finished. Leaders and auxiliary workers of children's preschool establishments are given prizes of corresponding amounts for a reduction of the illness rate in children's establishments. As a result, in 1984, as compared to the base year 1980, children's illness rate decreased by 25 percent, and the number of sick days per single illness was reduced by 58 percent.

Further improving health work with children requires an analysis and accounting not only of catarrhal illnesses; in the near future it is proposed to correct the existing rules on prizes based on the overall illness rate.

Along with traditional forms of aid to the family, such as developing various forms of social-consumer service in the enterprise, we have set up new forms, for example family counseling. Medical-psychological counseling on family issues has become for us an integral link of the enterprise psychological service. Its goal is to carry out individual psychological and preventive work with people, especially those who have come in on their own initiative. Problems which arise in the life of certain families, as experience testifies, require an integrated approach in their resolution. In such a case, the family service involves the medical-sanitary department, the plant preventive council, and the administration of subdivisions, which results in a wide variety of assistance: medical, counseling, and in some cases even material. Counseling for family problems has been going on since 1981. During this time, 700 people have made use of the service, and 390 received one-time counseling.

Based on the materials accumulated, we attempted to systematize the causes and reasons for seeking counseling. In most cases the reason was prolonged family conflicts which aroused neurotic reactions or neuroses in spouses; in 20 percent of the cases it was abuse of alcohol by the husband. Educational and money problems were the reason for seeking counseling in 10 percent and 30 percent of the cases, respectively, which reflects the specific function of counseling at the enterprise.

In all cases where family conflicts were the reason for neurotic reactions or neuroses, the appropriate psychotherapy was given, and where necessary, physical therapy and medical treatment. Persons who required correction of certain personality traits, or who remained for a long time in a state of nervous-psychological overstrain, were referred to specially designed programs of psychological self-help, frequently including use of autotraining rewards. Sessions of various types of psychological self-help are carried out in the plant's emotional-psychological relaxation room.

Counseling encompasses psychological, medical, and legal counseling, conversations with married couples and individually with each spouse, and individual and joint psychotherapy. At later stages of work with people who have sought counseling, when a trusting relationship has been established between the psychologist and family members and the tension characteristic for a period of prolonged family conflict is reduced, standardized question lists and what is known as "scaling methods" are used. It is also common to use questionnaires developed by counseling specialists in the course of research dedicated to studying social psychological factors in a family's trouble.

Experience shows that creating counseling within the structure of the organizationally formed family service, and the combination of forms of family aid such as developing a social-consumer service at the enterprise, giving material aid to families with low standards of living, adopting flexible work schedules for women with small children, and mass-educational work directed at increasing the role and prestige of the family are making it possible to resolve complex family problems in an integrated fashion. The family service at the enterprise is the link through which indirect influence is exerted on the social-psychological climate in labor collectives. The social and

economic effectiveness of the measures carried out is interconnected: improving the interrelations in workers' families has a beneficial effect on the shaping of the social-psychological climate in labor collectives, while this is one of the factors in increasing the labor productivity of workers and stabilizing cadres.

#### FOOTNOTE

1. The plant's complex of psychological hygiene and prevention was presented in a display dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress in the USSR Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy, and was awarded a Diplom I degree.

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# PAPAL ENCYCLICAL ATTACKED IN LITHUANIAN PRESS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Ya. Tikhonovich, candidate of philosophical sciences: "The Encyclical Is New but the Policy Is Old" under the rubric: "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] The fourth encyclical of John Paul II, "Slavorum Apostoli" (Apostles of the Slavs), which was devoted to the life and historical significance of the Slavic enlighteners Cyril and Methodius, was published in the Vatican on 2 July 1985. At a press conference that was called especially for this purpose the prefect of the Vatican Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, Cardinal Josef Tomko, remarked that John Paul II with great ecumenical delicacy and respect for the traditions of the Eastern churches points to both saints (referring to Cyril and Methodius - Ya. T.) as a spiritual bridge between the Western and Eastern traditions, which together form the single great tradition of the universal church.

The real ideological significance of the papal epistle itself came out very clearly where it is stated that the enlighteners cited "again arouse in all Christians a great longing for the union and unity of the two sister churches - the Eastern and the Western."

Very likely it was precisely because of the presence of this unconcealed orientation of the new official document of the "Holy See" that the Western mass media have devoted so much attention to it. Radio Vatican and also "Radio Liberty", "Radio Free Europe" and "Voice of America" broadcast extensive commentaries in the languages of many peoples of the USSR and, as always, presented the situation of religion in the countries of socialism in a distorted fashion.

Sources close to the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity expressed satisfaction with the content of the new papal encyclical and the hope above all, as they expressed it, for "animating and intensifying" relations between the Vatican and the Russian Orthodox Church, which for a long time have been "stagnant."

The American press agency United Press International (UPI) stated in its commentary regarding the new official document of the "Holy See" that its



purpose was to "overcome the misunderstanding and mutual mistrust" between Western and Eastern Europe. And, of course, to do this under the aegis of the Pope in the role of an "impartial and altruistic peacemaker ..."

In the extensive text of the encyclical itself, however, there are more than a few words and formulations that it would be hard to call peace-loving and constructive. On the contrary, long passages of this text are clearly of an inflammatory nature and are intended to push the masses of practicing Catholics in the countries of socialism into positions of clerical extremism.

As the Polish telegraph agency PAP announced, "the content and tone of the encyclical 'Apostles of the Slavs' inclines observers to see in it primarily an attempt to activate the Eastern policy of the Vatican." And this policy in the course of the almost seven years that John Paul II has been sitting on the papal throne has deviated more and more and is still deviating from the moderate and constructive direction that John XXIII and Paul VI had given it.

The present Pope in contrast to his predecessors is more and more maintaining a course towards ideological expansion, towards strengthening the position of the church in the countries of socialism and propagating the spiritual dictation of catholicism over the whole world.

The new encyclical of John Paul II constitutes one more attempt under the cover of well known phrases and fine words to rally the forces of reaction and throw them into the struggle with communism. Is it necessary to emphasize that this step, like all others preceding it, is doomed to failure? This is a step towards the abyss of political non-existence which extremist figures of the Catholic Church hierarchy will inevitably approach, if they continue to pursue a course for union with the forces of reaction and for enmity towards the forces of progress and socialism.

12893

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SOCIAL ISSUES

AZSSR: FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM NOT MEETING DEMAND

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word lead editorial on the all-union campaign to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism. It is pointed out that "the widely held belief that there is little tendency to drink alcohol in our republic is false." Stressing the importance of bringing the campaign to all places where people live and work, it is added that "the level of the work conducted among the population is not everywhere meeting the demand. A number of trade and provisioning institutions in residential areas are violating laws in the sale of alcoholic beverages. Countless restaurants and pavilions, cafes and kiosks which have been opened on the highways of the republic are selling a wide variety of alcoholic drinks to travelers, and even drivers, whereas the food selection is limited and expensive, and the service poor."

AZSSR: IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS IN CLASSROOM EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1700-word article by Rafiq Aliyev, rector of the Sumgait Higher Technical Training School, on the need to supply classrooms with personal computers in order to keep pace with the demands of society and technology. It is pointed out that students' access to personal computers in the classroom will enrich the learning process. "Computers are being used in some schools in our country, and also in some fraternal socialist countries, and are yielding good results. We should establish such schools and classrooms in our republic by making use of this experience." The Sumgait Higher Technical Training School has taken the first steps in this direction. "Close to 500 students from different schools in our city have been brought into the institute's electronic calculation center and are studying EDP operating principles and applications. But these are not the computers we have been discussing; we have no personal computers."

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SPECULATION NOTED BY AZSSR JURIST

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1300-word article by H. Talybov, first deputy chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Court, on the roots of speculation. At the outset it is explained that "speculation, in comparison to other negative situations, is widespread in our republic. Noting 3 recent cases of speculation (shipping 21,000 carnations to Moscow to be sold illegally, doubling the sale price of

3,200 kilograms of watermelon, using an official buyer's position to acquire 37,000 rubles of foreign digital watches and lighters for 6,000 rubles), the jurist pointed out 3 factors which contribute to the speculator's advantage: first, "in a number of cases, the speculator's commodity is not a scarce one. One sees that enough of the goods is produced but it does not reach the consumers on time through the fault of trade organizations; thus, there is a temporary shortage"; second, "certain individuals operate more efficiently than state procurement and trade organizations and bring various agricultural products to large cities of our country where they are sold at a higher price"; third, "the fact that goods produced by our industrial institutions are of low quality creates a profitable situation for the speculator" because the consumer would rather pay more for quality.

#### AZSSR: GREATER ROLE FOR WOMEN IN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 July 1985 carried on page 4 a 400-word AzeriNFORM report on the Fifth Congress of Baku City Women at which the work of the women's councils was discussed. The meeting was addressed by H. I. Aliyeva, chairman of the Women's Council of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who focused her remarks on the work of the women's council at the Volodarski Garment Factory. She pointed out that while the work of the council had undergone many improvements, much work remained to be done. She concluded by stressing that "we must increase the role of women in production management and improve their working, living and recreational conditions. A significant improvement in the work of women's councils in residential areas, especially among non-working women and housewives, is needed."

#### CAMPAIGN AGAINST SPECULATORS IN AZSSR DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 July 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by N. Kazymov, chairman of the Lankaran Rayispolkom, on efforts to bring vegetables to the population and problems posed by speculators. "Recent studies have shown that certain speculators are attempting to export vegetables from the rayon to other cities. Chairmen of isolkoms of village and regional soviets, enterprise heads and sectional militia representatives are tolerating this situation and approaching their work irresponsibly. True, internal affairs organs have been arresting such people and have succeeded in rerouting 8,713 kilograms of cucumbers to trade organizations, and serious measures have been taken against truck drivers attempting to take agricultural products out of the rayon illegally. But this work should not have a seasonal character. Serious work must be conducted against those who seek to avoid socially useful work and attempt to acquire wealth the easy way."

#### SPECULATORS INCREASING IN AZSSR ORDUBAD RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 July 1985 carries on page 2 an unsigned 500-word report on the effect of the weak control over speculators in Ordubad Rayon. "The raykom bureau discussed the poor work of administrative organs and other public organizations in the struggle against

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speculators. The bureau demonstrated that in recent years, as a result of the lack of a serious struggle against speculators by administrative organs of the rayon, the number of those not engaged in socially useful work has grown and the tendency to lead a parasitic life and speculate has been strengthened." Due to a careless attitude by the rayon MVD "some citizens of the rayon are leading a parasitic life in different cities of the country and are engaged in speculation." A number of MVD officials have been fired or disciplined.

AZSSR: 'FAULTY' RESEARCH PLANNING IN HIGHER SCHOOLS CRITIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1500-word article by G. Aliyev, minister of higher and specialized secondary education, on the need for precise planning in the coordination of scientific research and the advantages of broader cooperation between the higher schools and the Academy of Sciences in this sector. At present "the scientific potential and highly specialized cadres of the higher school are not being fully exploited for the solution of important scientific and socio-economic problems. When a higher school defines research topics and organizes the application of the results of its work, it does not always consider the actual directions of a single scientific-technical policy. The planning system of research departments is faulty and leads to parallelism and causes a waste of scientific effort and money."

CSO: 1830/15



SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK SEISMOLOGY INSTITUTE FAULTED FOR NEPOTISM, INEFFICIENCY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Kh. Babanazarov titled "Seismologist on the Roof" attacking the work of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Seismology for "errors, miscalculations, omissions, and violations" in its main work of discovering the secrets of earthquakes and predicting them in advance. The author says that some of the 933 staff workers at the institute do not know very much at all about earthquakes. "In any case, following a thorough analysis of the institute's activity, specialists have confirmed that the work of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Seismology 'does not answer current requirements and is unable to support fundamental research or to fulfill its tasks in applied science on the proper level.' Unable here means the institute is in no condition to do anything to advance science" even though, according to the author, the institute cost the state nearly R4 million last year. The superficial quality of the institute's research has at least two negative results. The production sector does not take its seismological calculations and recommendations seriously. On the other hand graduate students are attracted by the lack of rigor involved in the institute's degree program. The author relates how 5 years ago the institute was inspected by the Uzbek SSR's People's Control Committee which uncovered "figure juggling, deceit, eyewash, extremely flagrant violations of financial and personnel discipline." But the institute's officials did not change their ways, and now the institute's director and deputy director G. Mavlyanov and S. Kasymov have been severely penalized for nepotism, plagiarism, and other shortcomings.

CSO: 1830/867

SOCIAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

TWO CRIMINALS SENTENCED--Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 4 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 450-word article entitled "The Watch With the Broken Band" by Militia Captain V. Dzhumazade. The article gives the details of an attempted robbery which resulted in the shooting death of the victim, and gives the highlights of the investigation which enabled the police to locate the two criminals involved. The Azerbaijan Supreme Court sentenced R. Khurshudov to death, and gave G. Ganbarov a sentence of 15 years deprivation of freedom. [Editorial Report]

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## CULTURE

## YEVTUSHENKO POEM DERIDES BUREAUCRATS WHO STALL INNOVATION

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 September 1985 carries on page 3 a poem by Yevgeniy Yevtushenko entitled "Suppose-something-goes-wrong-ists". The poem criticizes "cowardly" bureaucrats who put roadblocks in the path of innovation. Among others, Yevtushenko attacks those who held up the publication of Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita"; and Trofim Lysenko, who delayed the study of cybernetics during the Stalin era. The text of the poem follows:

"Suppose-something-goes-wrong-ists"

Not every idea works out,  
Not every seed penetrates the asphalt.  
Arkhimedes beat on the globe  
With his fist, like the almighty,  
"Give me a fulcrum,  
And I will overturn the whole earth!"  
But they did not give him this fulcrum  
    "Suppose something goes wrong...?"  
"Suppose something goes wrong...?"  
They jammed sticks into the wheels  
Of the first locomotive  
To force it off the tracks,  
And the quacks grabbed at the scalpel  
When the surgeon first cut  
Into a heart to save a life.  
"Suppose something goes wrong...?"  
Satisfied and smug,  
They grumbled at the airplane,  
At electric light.  
"Suppose something goes wrong...?"  
And you and I read  
"The Master and Margarita"  
Twenty years late.  
The alcoholic parts with his drunkenness  
Only with grief.  
The pickle must  
Jump into the pickle and kidney soup.

But alcoholics of cowardice  
 Are a special category --  
 "Suppose-something-goes-wrong-ists",  
 Figuratively speaking.  
 Their hands shake, as if from drunkenness,  
 Their legs drunkenly give out from under them  
 When they are given  
 Poems and sketches  
 For their signature;  
 And even containers of water  
 Bubble up like alcohol  
 For the alcoholics of cowardice  
 And mutterers of lies.  
 Along the telephone lines  
 As if along sweet pipes,  
 The verbal drunkenness  
 Crawls from ear to ear.  
 Instead of worries about bread,  
 About butter,  
 Around the cast iron pot  
 One can hear the syrupy babble,  
 "Suppose...something...goes..."  
 Peter Doubterson is on the line.  
 He should be in public dining.  
 He boils with doubt  
 Like a civil samovar.  
 His copper head finally comes unsoldered.  
 The boiling water comes through the seams.  
 But everything is absurdly clear:  
 "Suppose...something...were to..."  
 If we were to display Filonov  
 So that Paris would sigh,  
 But--  
 Like a scorched breath:  
 "Suppose...something...goes..."  
 While the truth is being proved,  
 The years, sucked dry  
 By the suppose-something-goes-wrong-ists  
 Fall into nothingness  
 Suppose-something-goes-wrong-ism ,  
                     like a drought,  
                     has burnt up so much.  
 It is a shame to put a sieve  
 Under the overdue rain shower.  
 There are people who have lived their whole lives half alive,  
 So that at least something would turn out,  
 And drones, whose only work  
 Is to make sure nothing turns out.  
 They direct their gaze  
 Like a double-barrelled shotgun  
     At those who enter,  
 As if any petitioner  
 Were a Tambov wolf.



The safe where the peoples fates are kept  
 Is a box of red tape,  
 Which is truly like a wolf with steel teeth: "snap!"  
 In armour made from resolutions,  
 Knights of the deep drawer,  
 Where even big-nosed Nessie  
 cannot scrape bottom,  
 Are no better than Colorado beetles  
 Or an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease.  
 They devour the bread and the crusts  
 Together with the ploughmen.  
 The earth was widowed,  
 Deprived of the caress of sower,  
 The buckwheat grew plaintive,  
 The clover sadly bent down,  
 While Lysenkoism  
 Cut the suffering grain  
 Down to the root.  
 And the hen learned to croak [like a frog],  
 So as not to be taxed.  
 In his tight jacket  
 Suppose-something-goes-wrong-enko,  
 Keeping his fellows citizens safe  
 From supposedly dangerous notions,  
 In all of cybernetics  
 Saw only obscurantism and mysticism  
 And he took the computers away  
 From our future children.  
 And, rejecting all that was new,  
 The procrastinators,  
 Those who stand in the way say,  
 "It's unprecedented!"  
 They wave threateningly,  
 Forgetting that with ancient weapons  
 lice infested  
 Poorly clad,  
 Barefoot,  
 The October revolution  
 Was also unprecedented!  
 Lenin and Mayakovskiy  
 Will be forever unprecedented.  
 Gagarin was unprecedented  
 When he orbited the globe.  
 A nuclear moratorium  
 Is unprecedented in its boldness,  
 A sailor's [Matrosovskiy] peace initiative  
 Accomplished by our country.  
 I look forward to the time,  
 When, according to the laws of ballistics  
 "Suppose-something-goes-wrong-ists"  
 Fly head over heels from their armchairs.

Our great motherland,  
Have them thrown out of their offices  
Let them air out a bit  
In our great open spaces.  
When the suppose-something-goes-wrong-ists'  
Do the editing  
There is an abyss between the red banner  
And the red pencil.  
It is no accident that our country sewed  
The hammer and sickle on the banner,  
And nowhere on it is someone's  
"Suppose something goes wrong!"

CSO: 1800/484

CULTURE

MEETING ON IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE HELD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 June 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word announcement of a "joint creative discussion" to be held on 5 June on the subject of "Modern Southern Azerbaijani Literature and the Struggle for Freedom, Democracy and Peace." The discussion is sponsored by the Azerbaijan Writers Union and the Nizami Institute of Literature of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences. The opening speech is to be delivered by Mirza Ibrahimov. Reports are to be given by People's Poet Balash Azeroghlu on "Artistic literature in the Southern Azerbaijani democratic press," Hamid Mammadzade on "Fatherland and patriotic motifs in poetry," Safura Guliyeva on the "Generation of militant poets," and Sabir Amirov on "Fraternal words about the land of the Soviets."

AZSSR: TRANSLATION COUNCIL REORGANIZED AFTER CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 5 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word unsigned report on the reorganization of the Artistic Translation Council of the Azerbaijan Writers Union. The council was heftily criticized by A. Abdullayev, who pointed out that "translations printed by our publishers are overlooked and undiscussed at the council and no creative assessment is made. The translation of our literature into the languages of fraternal peoples and the translation of fraternal peoples' works into our language have been unsupervised. The Translation Council must be obligated to do this work and report to the leadership of the Azerbaijan Writers Union on a regular basis." Translation needs were also discussed: Balash Azeroghlu pointed out that "the younger generation is not well acquainted with our own classics which are written in Persian." In the reorganization of the Translation Council, A. Abdullayev replaced A. Babayeva as chairman.

TRANSLATION CENTER ON UKRAINIAN PATTERN PROPOSED FOR AZSSR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 June 1985 carries on page 3 an 1,100-word article by Abbas Abdulla, Maksim Rylski laureate of the UkSSR and AzSSR cultural worker, proposing the establishment of a translation center in the AzSSR. "We often and rightly raise the question of establishing a 'translation center' in our republic. Such a center has been active in the GSSR for close to 15 years, and other fraternal republics, using the experience of our Georgian colleagues, are establishing their own centers." It is pointed out that a translation council can also play the role of a center. The experience of our Ukrainian colleagues is interesting. Within the Ukrainian

Writers Union a 'commission for relations with fraternal literatures and their artistic translation' is active. Without the recommendation of this commission no translated work can find its way to a publisher."

#### TRANSLATION CONFERENCE OPENED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 600-word AzerINFORM report on the 10 June opening of a conference devoted to "artistic translation problems of Azerbaijani literary translators." "Great attention was given to translating into Azerbaijani. In the last 5 years approximately 300 titles in artistic and children's literature have been translated, with a circulation of 6.5 million copies in the republic." The greatest problem was found to be the translation of Azerbaijani into Russian and other languages of the USSR, especially with regard to quality. "It is a pity that some [works] are translated superficially or have been shortened beyond all limits." Improving the training of translator cadres was also discussed.

#### 'STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM' IN IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VE INJASANAT in Azeri on 12 July 1985 carries on page 7 a 1,200-word unsigned report on a seminar on "Modern Southern Azerbaijani literature and the struggle for freedom, democracy and peace," sponsored by the Azerbaijan Writers Union and the Nizami Institute of Literature. At the seminar the relationship between literature and revolution in Iranian Azerbaijan following the February 1979 revolution in Iran was discussed. After the revolution "a new stage began in the development of Southern Azerbaijani literature. Southern poets, for whom the language had been forbidden for long years, were liberated, and they turned to new themes: revolution, fatherland, the mother tongue, the sorrow of the Araz, longing for unity and respect for the spirit of such heroes as Babek and Sattarkhan." At this time "poetry marched as one with the revolution." Under these circumstances "the ongoing literary process in the north and south of Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani literature created on both shores of the Araz River became two native branches of the one, modern Azerbaijani literature." It is pointed out that the Department of the Modern Azerbaijani Language and Language Culture of the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics is doing a special study of the Southern Azerbaijani dialect to help Iranian Azerbaijani writers; this will "primarily raise the level of the press, literature and radio broadcasts." It is emphasized that "the South puts great hopes in us. Every work printed here is a gift for them. Thus, every scientific work written about Southern Azerbaijan also has great political importance."

#### ARMENIAN LITERARY JOURNAL CRITICIZED BY SPECIAL COMMISSION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 19 July 1985 carries on page 6 a 900-word unsigned article on the results found by a commission formed by the Azerbaijan Writers Union to examine the work of GRAKAN AZARBAYJAN, an Armenian literary monthly published in Azerbaijan. It was found that from 1980-1983 "a number of errors and unfortunate situations in the work of the journal strike the eye;" these include plagiarism and



"works which are ideationally vague, of a sick mentality and depressing." After discussing these problems at a joint meeting of the commission and the party bureau of the writers' union, a decree was passed containing the following points: that the best works of Azerbaijani and Armenian writers in Azerbaijan be published; the journal's criticism department must review Armenian works in a timely manner; its table of contents be printed in Russian, Azeri and Armenian; the reprinting of works from other Armenian media must cease; and that Chief Editor V. Abramyan, must guarantee that discipline be strengthened among the staff, that an atmosphere of sincerity prevail among them, and that the content of materials be of high quality and good ideational political content. It is pointed out that this decree is a last warning for V. Abramyan.

#### WORKS OF AZERI BOLSHEVIK PUBLISHED IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by M. Hajyyev on the Persian translation of selected literary works by Nariman Narimanov, "the prominent servant of the Communist Party and Soviet state." The book contains one play and two short stories. It was translated by Mahammad Hariri Akbari and published by the Ibn Sina Press in Tabriz. The reviewer points out that, in addition to spreading Narimanov's repute throughout the Persian-speaking world, "it is a beautiful and valuable effort in the sector of broadening and disseminating the geography of our native Azerbaijani literature. In this context, the labor of our brother from Southern Azerbaijan, Mahammad Hariri Akbari, is worthy of regard."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UKSSR BLASTS REPUBLICANS FOR SUPPORTING UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM

AU291212 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Aug 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences I. Migovich: "Cain-Like Doings of Traitors to the Ukrainian People Working in the West's Anti-communist Kitchen"]

[Excerpts] After the fall 1984 presidential election, which left the Republican administration at the helm of power in America, the unsightly petty intrigues of the remnant O.U.N. [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] and Uniate [Followers of the Ukrainian Catholic Church] accomplices of Hitlerite fascism sheltered in the backyards of the capitalist world have noticeably intensified. The clerical and nationalist rabble has evidently been excited by the fact that the official Washington gambled on spiraling the arms race, on pathological anticommunism and chauvinism. The "Ukrainian" nationalist and clerical rags published with money from the CIA and other Western special services, now and then, are really choking in militant yelps, time and again blabbing out things which their imperialist masters would prefer not to advertise.

Thus the Uniate and O.U.N. agency of imperialist special services repeats the remarks made by representatives of the extreme right wing of the Republican Party putting their trust in a "preventive" nuclear war against our country. Traitors to the Ukrainian people sheltered in the West are delighted that Washington persists in its intention to create ever new means of mass extermination.

While eulogizing the U.S. militarist foreign policy, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and their Uniate accomplices frankly admit that they regard continuous tensions in Soviet-American relations as the only chance to prolong their servile existence in service to imperialism. While day-dreaming aloud about a new world war, they even try to define their place in that longed-for war, cynically offer themselves to NATO (exactly as in the past they offered their hangman services to Hitler), advocate the creation within NATO of host units composed of single-nationality groups and the formation of a "special subversive section for their control." The Uniate and O.U.N. milieu enthusiastically responded to the Washington administration's decision to include in the "rapid deployment force" for carrying out gendarme-like operations far beyond U.S. borders special "commandos" enrolled predominantly among nationalist renegades.

Is it strange that, while persisting in the pursuit of an anti-Soviet policy, the American ruling circles actively stimulate the clerical and nationalist remnants damned by the Ukrainian people, and widely use them in their anti-communist campaigns? Hypocritical calls to "liberate" the Ukraine and to "restore its statehood" time and again resound from the tribunes of Congress, in the press, radio, and television.

The antipeople essence and bloodstained past of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalities and their clerical stooges in the service of foreign oppressors are well known. Why did the U.S. reactionary militarist circles need them to canonize those traitors as fighters for "freedom" and "human rights"? They need this foul lie to substantiate the myth of the "aggressiveness" of the USSR, of the "Soviet military threat." This is why the White House makes advances to American citizens of Ukrainian descent and gives the leaders of small reactionary nationalist groups frank assurances of its support.

This was the atmosphere in which the clerical and nationalist circles stirred an uproar on the occasion of the "testament" left by Cardinal I. Slipyy, head of the remnants of the Uniate Church who died last year--the same hierarch who, along with Metropolitan Sheptytskiy, was an accomplice of the fascist occupiers.

The Brown cardinal's "testament" has proclaimed the restoring of the Uniate Church in the Ukraine and the foundation of the so-called "Patriarchy of Kiev, Halich, and All Rus" as the main goal for the nationalist rabble abroad.

But also this gamble has obviously no chance, because their malicious lie is daily and hourly being refuted by the facts of the Soviet reality.

Time brings ever new evidence of Cain-like doings of traitors to the Ukrainian people, traitors swarming in the anticommunist kitchen of imperialism. But no matter how hard they try to "work off" Judah's pieces of silver, their place is at the scrap heap of history. And they will be there forever!

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17 October 1985

## REGIONAL ISSUES

## UKRAINIAN EMIGRES AT RADIO LIBERTY, SUBJECT OF NEW SOVIET FILM

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 16 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Mykhaylo Tkach, laureate of UkrSSR State Prize imeni T. H. Shevchenko: "Trash Cronies's Crude Plan: Thoughts on the New Artistic Film 'Cancan in the English Park'"]

[Text] The hostile activity of the Banderite nationalist trash has been caught by the camera lens of Ukrainian cinematographers many times. Each work of such a nature, because it is out of the ordinary, becomes an artistic phenomenon; therefore, it significantly fills out the treacherous image of the monstrous creatures hatched from under the yellow-blue wings of the 'independence' [movement] broodhen.

The new film on our screens "Cancan in the English Park" focuses on uncovering the anti-people essence of the Cain breed; it draws our attention by the fact that this time the cinematographers of the Dovzhenko Film Studio have chosen the genre of a satirical political detective film.

The writers as well as the film studio have dealt with a subject matter that requires considerable creative efforts in order to overcome the repetitiveness typical of such situations. After all, the Soviet viewer has seen films which are first rate. No less complex was the fact that the action takes place in the Munich nest which has been built by the American hawks on West German territory, where the outcasts, who have fled in 1944 the just punishment of the people, are now keeping themselves warm. Today they are diligently pouring a river of false words into the mill of bourgeois propaganda twelve hours a day (until recently only ten hours), and litter the air with pseudo-informative "broadcasts" which grossly falsify facts of the historical past as well as contemporary events. I will list some facts below, showing the type of planned falsification that is used by the "supporters" of the so-called "Ukrainian cause". In the meantime, I must say that the material that the writer Rostyslav Sambuk covered in the novel "Bitter Smoke", demanded the highest film



credibility in terms of atmosphere, as well as an uncaricatured representation of the entire array of "Ukrainian patriots" -- not merely in terms of the outward features, but of the inner essence, revealing the rotten truth. So much the better that director Valeriy Pidpalyy, who also co-authored the script, has concentrated his artistic efforts on the psychological aspects of characters.

It is true, that the film includes certain "obligatory" elements of the detective genre such as fights, chases and tense atmosphere during which one of the characters dies. There is even a mysterious deaf-mute by the name of Vlas, who, as is later learned, only pretends that he does not hear or speak. But this is not what enraptures the viewer, nor stimulates his thoughts. No matter how fiercely the actor Yu. Sherstenyov portrayed the mask of the deaf-mute, we are rather cool to that, since almost from the first moments we guessed its fakeness. But we are concerned about the actions of the Banderite headhunter, bringout out our rage and hate, since these actions bring to life thousands of human tragedies. Yu. Shenstenyov understands that it is the pathology of the Banderite trash that determines this character, and not the fact that he is deaf-mute; thus, step by step, he reveals this pathology to the viewer.

The plot of this artistic and political film is as follows: a young literary scholar, Maksym Rutkivskyy (played by T. Spivak) arrives in the Federal Republic of Germany as a tourist and asks for political asylum; then he finds himself in a camp for refugees, where after numerous tests he is accepted as a member of the "Ukrainian editorial staff" of Radio Liberty; there he gets acquainted not only with his co-workers, but also with the actual overlords of the center -- CIA personnel officers. Maksym's decision to become an emigre grew over a year, ever since in Kiev he met Yuriy Synyshyn, a tourist from Munich, as well as his cousin and heir of a rich emigrant. But he came to that decision not due to his emigrant cousin, but due to a concealed [personal] hurt. Maksym's father, the Soviet general Rutkivs'kyy, was once unjustifiably accused and sent into the reserves. Maksym's father and mother died, while the three-year old boy was sent to an orphanage.

It is entirely probable there could have been a different story, even a more convincing one, however the authors propose that we believe this one -- and it is of paramount importance to them -- they want us, with the help of a dissident's litmus paper, to expose the true essence of the average individuals in this numerous and slanderous trash, which coarsely slanders our Soviet way of life from the pages of noisy newspapers, as well as the channels of Radio Liberty -- Radio Europe in Munich's English Park.

From the diverse images of the "Ukrainian community" that leads a psychological warfare against our Fatherland, the figure of "Professor of History" Danylo Robak (pseudonym) and whose real name was Torchyns'kyy is notable. Just before the war, when he was a student, he was expelled from Lviv University for low grades and for advocating fascism. He was also a lieutenant in the infamous Nachtigal division, which cruelly settled accounts with the progressive intelligentsia of the city of Lviv.

In actor R. Yankovskyy's subtle interpretation, Robak-Torchynskyy is withdrawn, discriminating and even leans towards philosophising. However, behind the impressive exterior intelligence, there hides a gloating killer. He represents quite well all the so-called "revolutionaries", "heroes", "patriots" and "political activists" from the legion of Yaroslav Stets'ko, "heir" to Bandera, who is resting in peace.

The Ukrainian people with all their being have rejected the "freedom fighting" intentions of the various types of nationalists, which even today crucify themselves and by using their experience in serving the ideology of the Third Reich, serve the American politics of war.

Bandera's venerators, as well as the more moderate "patriots" of "the Ukrainian cause" repudiate our accusations that they are traitors of the Ukrainian people. During my visit in Canada at the end of 1983, an article that analyzed the activity of Radio Liberty in one of the newspapers that happened to have found its way into my hands, stated the following: "The Soviet press in Ukraine, radio microphones and television screens constantly defame our struggle for independence, and call Ukrainian patriots--traitors of the Ukrainian people, foreign agents who previously served the Nazis and now serve American imperialism." And in the next paragraph the same treacherous hand wrote that "lately the Ukrainian program on Radio Liberty has acquired special importance, especially after THE NEW AMERICAN administration (in Munich! --M.I.) has undertaken a series of reorganizational changes..." As they say, no comments are necessary.

In the movie "Cancan in the English Park", Colonel Ladsen (played by E. Martsevych) represents the American ruling power. He perceives himself to be the real master in Munich, and to him the "Ukrainian editorial staff members of Radio Liberty are dolls with no human faces, who only act in accordance to the proverb, "Do the master's bidding!"

And who only does not jump around the Munich feeding trough! Even Father Ivan Kachur (played by Yu. Mazhuha) has earned a place in the cancan. One should not be surprised, after all when he was still with the Banderite insurgents he served the devil by informing on his lover Oksana, a Hutsul girl who was a go-between with the partisans. Even now, as he himself admits, he secretly tapes "interesting talks" in the editing room; but suddenly he serves the good Lord Himself -- who will bless the pious man [to go] on a dreamed "crusade" to the Soviet Ukraine, to take on a high church position. By stressing the outward meekness of the character, Yu. Mazhuha intensifies our anger towards this Judas in a mantle of a servant of God.

Ukrainians in the diaspora (this is how they like to call themselves -- that is, being scattered over various countries) obviously are not alike.

Remembering this and being objective -- the authors of the film have developed a series of characterizations with rather complicated and contradictory fates. There are those who have sentenced themselves and live with the stamp of that guilt on their faces -- as exemplified by Sava (played by Yu. Muravyts'kyy). He speaks only a few sentences, but with his suffering eyes he seeks a compassionate person to talk to, one who would console his suffering soul. Sava's

own brothers became disappointed in the Banderite lies and decided to give themselves up to the Soviet rule. But they were met by bandits dressed as 'yastrebk' [little hawks -- probably partisans] who stopped and killed them. In his rage Sava grabs a machine gun and discharges a whole round into a completely innocent boy -- the driver who brought the bodies of the dead brothers to the camp in the woods. The teacher kills his own student. The weight of this crime tortures him all his life, and he hopelessly seeks peace and aid from this curse. After all nothing has ever saved, or ever can save, from a just punishment anyone who at least once has stepped on the crooked path of treason and has sold out his own conscience to the enemy.

This is what served as the guiding principle for the creators of the film, who, in artistic terms, have considered the moment of truth when the conscience of the young announcer at Radio Liberty, Mykola Martynets is awakened during a bright moment. The actor -- P. Haydinsh, has convincingly led his character to the moment of understanding his moral responsibility to himself, the people and the community -- for his behavior and his actions. What shall the mother say when she hears a lie from the lips of her own son? This insecurity is what finally shatters the criminal who cannot take it anymore and explodes in full of hate towards the monstrous mob of slanderers. However he can't run away from them now. The setting of his death (actually of his murder) as in the ruins of a building that is being taken down; it is deeply symbolic and probably most striking. The camera director, Vadym Vereshchak, and the artistic director, Anatoliy Dobrolezha, have embodied the author's and the director's idea with a keen verisimilitude and high emotional level.

There are other characters on the screen: Zubko, director of the Ukrainian editing staff (played by O. Vokach); Eduard and Valeriya Sapelyk, representing the old generation of "patriots" (Played by H. Stryzhenov and O. Khanayeva); Rodionov, a former criminal (played by V. Nikulin), a cancan dancer (played by L. Oskret) and others.

The primary strength of the film, in my opinion, lies mostly in the almost documentary accuracy of all the elements. To illustrate this I'll describe the example that I promised earlier.

In Canada I was shown a Ukrainian Catholic daily AMERYKA, published in Philadelphia, issue No 19 for 1981; in it they reprinted an article from an Australian newspaper TSERKVA I ZHYTTKA [CHURCH AND LIFE], which I did not see. It was a libelous article written by a certain M. Verva and titled "About the Song 'Marichka'":

"One could quote many examples how poets and composers in Ukraine are ordered to change various songs to the Soviet style, or even completely falsify the texts; however, it is an endless topic. As a striking example of Soviet falsification of songs, I'll discuss the song "Marichka", which is very popular both in Ukraine and in the various countries where the Ukrainians live. As my friends from Ukraine have described to me in letters, this song was created by young Ukrainians in Siberia, those who are now behind the wires of the communist-moscovite camps."

It continues: "The Soviet rulers were not able to block the popularity of the song, and that it is why they have engaged Mykhaylo Tkach to take upon himself the authorship of the song, and change it in such a manner that it would become a typical 'Soviet romance'".

Your father's sons are liars and so are you -- so goes the saying in such situations -- full of lies you can walk the earth, but you shall not be able to retrace your steps, it's only a one-way road.

There is also a saying that one should be punished for evil deeds. By using the legal language it means that slanderers should be brought to justice. But the history of the people is the highest and the most just judge. The Ukrainian people, by means of the truth of their own life, have passed the verdict long ago and for all eternity, about the traitors who by serving the ideological landlords from the American intelligence center, have raised lies to the absolute level in the psychological warfare. Indeed, it is a wise saying that "for a piece of rotten sausage, if asked -- you'll give away even your own mother". Indeed, an empty mill keeps moving even with no wind around. This is what is proven quite convincingly by the film "Cancan in the English Park", produced by the Film Studio imeni O. P. Dovzhenko; it shows quite strikingly the crude plan of the nationalist trash cronies from Munich's Radio Liberty station.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

AZSSR: FRUIT, VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT POORLY MANAGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word AzerINFORM report on zonal seminars held on ways of purchasing agricultural products more efficiently, especially from private plots, and strengthening the fight against food speculators. Pointing out that local soviets of people's deputies are supervising the purchase of food products poorly, the report adds that "legal powers and socially effective measures are not being used against speculator elements and individuals leading a parasitic life; control and administrative organs have weakened preventive work directed at legal violations. Certain party organizations have no deep influence on the operation of procurement areas and have not raised the responsibilities of the relevant leaders for the selection, placement and training of cadres." As a consequence, "a significant part of the garden products is retained by citizens who, with the goal of selling these items, go to the cities of the republic and beyond its borders. Thus, much of the workers' time and work is being wasted."

AZSSR: MORE USE OF HYDROTHERMAL ENERGY IN ECONOMY PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Adil Aliyev, laboratory chief at the Institute of Geology of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, reviewing the book "Red Coal," which "gives readers a wealth of material on steam and thermal water beds." The reviewer pointed out that "a great amount of high temperature gases and hot water is wasted in institutions connected with the development of the oil, chemistry and mining industries in Azerbaijan. Recycling the hot water used in the factory to raise vegetables in the winter months would give good results. It would cost five to ten times less than the heat produced by conventional systems."

BROAD APPLICATION OF BRIGADE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN AZSSR URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial urging the broad application of the brigade contract system in animal husbandry. At present only 20 percent of republic animal husbandry is organized in this manner. It is pointed out that "in the majority of rayons the application of progressive forms and methods is weak" and that "the contract often remains on paper. Essentially, since wages are paid as before, they are not related to the end result. The contract system is being applied without the necessary preparation."

The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and party and soviet organs in Goychay, Devechi, Gadabay, Kalbajar, Gubadly, Gasym Ismailov, Lachyn, Masally, Fuzuli and Shaumyan Rayons are accused of "not having correctly evaluated the economic and social importance of the collective contract and not conducting goal-oriented work toward its broad application in animal husbandry."

#### AZSSR: APPLICATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN INDUSTRY SLOW

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1300-word lead editorial on the application of results of scientific and technical progress in industry. "We are still not exploiting existing resources to lift the economy further and, in some branches of production, we are making use of them in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. Lagging behind expected levels in the 5-year plan for the development of the oil extraction and refining industry, the chemical and petrochemical industry, and light industry has been permitted. The number of institutions which are not fulfilling plans for labor productivity, meeting high priority goals and applying new techniques and technology is still great. Dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, especially those involved in the production and sale of animal husbandry products, are not meeting their contracts. The effectiveness of capital investment at some ministries and chief administrations is significantly low."

#### RSFSR RECRUITING AZERBAIJANI CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word advertisement by the Baku City Soviet Ispolkom's Labor Administration inviting Azerbaijani construction workers to apply for jobs "at construction organizations in the cities of Novosibirsk, Brezhnev, Kemerovo, Khabarovsk, Ekibastuz and other cities of RSFSR." It is added that "specialists in construction work are needed. Individuals without construction trades will be taught skills at their jobs." Families are also provided with transportation and housing.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT IN AZSSR MOUNTAIN REGIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 2200-word "round table" on problems connected with the development of isolated mountain rayons. Ingilab Nadirov, first secretary of the Kalbajar Raykom, noted the shortage of arable land in his rayon and the lack of state help in developing more, despite very good possibilities for doing so. He pointed out that "concrete duties for making the soil arable, building water-pumping stations and constructing pipelines were put before various ministries, committees, administrations and organizations. But no basic work has been done. The implementation of needed measures has been stalled. If these plans were implemented, Kalbajar's income would rise from the present 18 million to 35-40 million."

AZSSR: CADRE PROBLEMS REDUCED THROUGH PARTY CONCERN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 26 July 1985 carries on page 2 an 1800-word conversation with Aslan Suleymanov, first secretary of the Gazakh Raykom, in which he pointed out that "time losses due to absence or tardiness in the rayon in 1984 were reduced by a factor of 2.5 in industry and 1.5 in construction; authorized absences were reduced by a factor of 1.7." He added that "it is impossible to be successful without showing concern for the cadres and correctly selecting and placing them." He also said that this is a result of the party buro's concern for the workers' welfare because "discussions at the party buro on questions of improving the quality of their composition, perfecting the system of training and increasing the expertise of cadres, keeping specialists working in production, and the participation of leading cadres in conducting political education work among the workers have a consistent character. On the job, everyone believes that even the goal of punishment is education."

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17 October 1985

REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

TURKISH-AZSSR RELATIONS--The municipality of Izmir, the third largest city in Turkey, has asked to establish fraternal relations with Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan SSR. The establishment of fraternal relations between Izmir and Baku will be another step forward in developing friendly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union. [Summary] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 16 Sep 85 GF]

CSO: 1831/401

END



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